

JOHN J. LUTHERLING
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LOWELL, IND.
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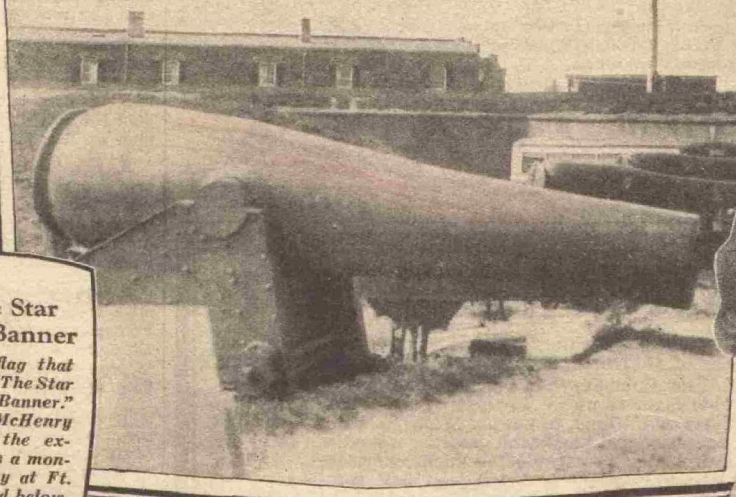
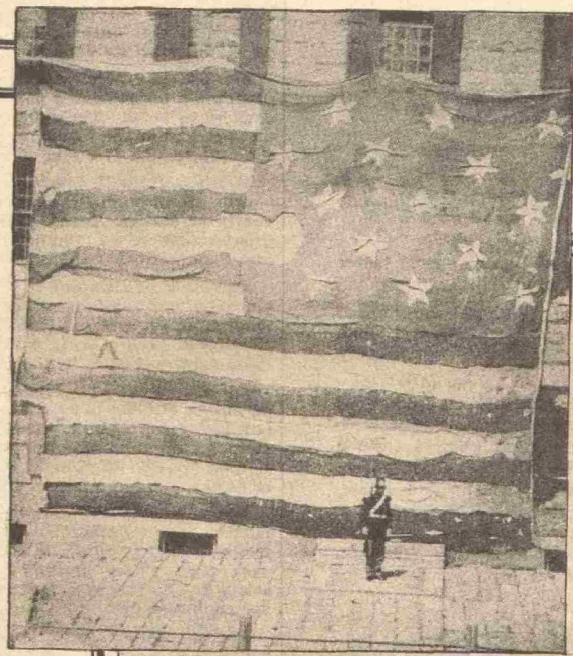
JAN. 25
1930

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY
1796-1842

JOSE STAFFORD SMITH
1870-1920

With spirit & song



4: The Star Spangled Banner

THE old flag that inspired "The Star Spangled Banner." Below is Ft. McHenry today, to the extreme right is a monument of Key at Ft. McHenry and below is Francis Scott Key, the author. Read the story on page 6.

Songs that Mother Used to Sing

Prairie Farmer goes to more than 280,000 farm homes every week



"Increased My Corn Yield from 25 to 55 Bushels An Acre"

FREQUENTLY we receive letters similar to that sent us by Mr. J. E. McCarthy, from which we quote:

"This field was in very bad condition when I bought it—producing at its best only 25 bushels of corn to the acre. I planted it last May, using 150 lbs. of Darling's Fertilizer to the acre. Results: I am now harvesting 55 bushels of fine corn to the acre. No one can tell me it doesn't pay to use your fertilizer."

More Than Double The Yield!

Keep in your mind the all-important fact that Mr. McCarthy more than *doubled* his yield from the *same* field in *one* season through the use of Darling's Soil Builders. Here's some more success evidence: Irwin Stanley writes, "Increased yield 10 bushels per acre." C. S. Lopes's letter says, "Darling's Fertilizer increased yield about 20 bushels per acre. My corn made about 85 bushels per acre." I. G. Chrystal writes, "Increased my yield 12 bushels per acre and can highly recommend Darling's Fertilizer to anyone wanting to increase their yields and quality of corn."

John D. Schindler sends us a remarkable letter which says: "We planted 800 acres of corn. On 600 acres we used Darling's Fertilizer checked in the hill. The remaining 200 acres were not fertilized. The 600 fertilized acres yielded about 50 bushels per acre, while the 200 acres not fertilized

made 35 bushels. Also the fertilized corn is enough better in quality to pay for the fertilizer used."

Remember that these are facts—that we have scores of similar letters testifying to the increased yields through Darling's Soil Builders—and that the address of every writer is available on request.

Darling's Soil Builders contain in scientific proportions the three necessary plant foods—Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. Thus a prompt, healthy start is insured to your germinating seeds and plants. Then the Nitrogen, that gradually becomes available from the animal base, feeds the plants throughout the season. Darling's Soil Builders are much drier and, therefore, easier to drill. You can "bank" on Darling's Soil Builders; they have been used by successful farmers for over forty years.

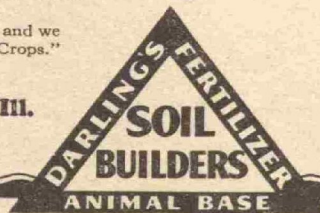
DARLING'S SOIL BUILDERS

A FERTILIZER FOR EVERY SOIL...FOR EVERY CROP

Send us the name of your feed, grain or implement dealer and we will send you a copy of our latest book, "Making Bigger Crops." It points the way to more farm profits. Write today.

DARLING & COMPANY, 4207 S. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Plants at Chicago and East St. Louis



INTERNATIONAL PAPER AND POWER CO.

Class A Common Stock Dividend
The Board of Directors has this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of sixty cents (\$0.60) a share on the Class A Common Stock of this Company, payable February 15th, 1930, to Class A Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 1st, 1930. Checks to be mailed. Transfer books will not close.

R. G. LADD, Ass't. Treas.
Boston, Mass., January 8th, 1930.

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Prairie Farmer Classified
Ads For Profit"**

IT'S FREE and yours for the asking. Just drop a line to PRAIRIE FARMER's Classified Advertising Department and a copy will be mailed to you at once.

You'll find it filled with valuable ideas on how to use classified ads to make more money. No matter what your problem is, a classified ad can help you.

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If you have decided to quit the farm and want to get into a good retail business of your own, here is a real opportunity for you. The J. R. Watkins Company has several good openings for ambitious, capable farmers under 50 years of age, who know farm people and farm conditions, to supply Watkins well known line of food products, soaps, stock and poultry remedies, dairy fly spray, stock dip, etc., to established farm customers. It is a steady, year-around business which will pay you big money right from the start.

No selling experience or capital is necessary. Fill out and send in this coupon for full information.

Name
Address
City State
Age County Wanted

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY
2 Liberty Street Winona, Minnesota

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Sparks from the News

The date for the 1930 Illinois State Fair has been selected for August 16 to 23, it was announced from Springfield recently.

The Iroquois County (Ill.) Farm Bureau held its most successful meeting January 11 at Watseka, with more than 400 farmers and their wives in attendance.

The second annual Winter Show and Sale by the Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association will be held at the Exposition building in Chicago, February 17 and 18.

The Federal Farm Board, Department of Agriculture and the various state colleges are planning a series of agricultural outlook meetings in 41 states, starting January 20.

The United States Forest Service is planning a forest survey of the entire country in 1930. The survey will be an appraisal of the forest resources of the country, the first ever to be taken.

William Russell Lincoln, a third cousin of Abraham Lincoln, died recently at Dallas, Texas. He was a great-grandson of Hannah Lincoln and a distant cousin of Daniel Boone.

The state of Illinois has placed an embargo on hay, straw, or alfalfa meal from districts of the West and Northwest where it is known that the alfalfa weevil is in the hay crop.

A corps of veterinarians has started out in Illinois to eradicate tuberculosis from the poultry flocks of the state. This work is under the direction of Dr. W. H. Welch, state veterinarian.

November, 1929, was the biggest month the veterinarians who are testing for tuberculosis in cattle have ever had. They tested 1,207,573 cattle in the United States, with 1.4 per cent reacting.

Parrot fever has caused much worry and a half dozen or more deaths in Washington and recently a case of illness in Chicago has led health authorities to decide the disease has reached Illinois.

The average price of purebred Angus cattle sold in 1929 was \$248.83 as compared to \$170 in 1928. The highest price of the year was \$2,550, paid for Revolution 45, junior champion at the International.

A petition for the reduction of armaments signed by 12 million American women and 180,000 Japanese women was presented to the disarmament conference at London, when it convened last week.

A rural dramatic contest on a state-wide basis will be conducted in February under the direction of Miss Ethel Rockwell of the University of Wisconsin. The final contest will be held at Madison on March 4.

The Rantoul, Illinois, Isaak Walton League furnished the feed for birds and flier, Sergt. Paul Jackson of Chanute field scattered the feed to birds along the hedgerows and river bottoms since the heavy snow.

The Wabash County (Ill.) Farm Bureau had its most successful annual meeting January 8, when more than 400 members attended, with their wives. The chief speakers were A. C. Everingham and M'ss Peary of Saline county.

A precedent was recently broken when President Hoover allowed the under secretaries of State and Navy, Joseph P. Cotton and Ernest Lee Jahncke, respectively, to occupy the seats of the regular cabinet secretaries Stimson and Adams, who are attending the Disarmament Conference.

America's Oldest Farm Paper—Founded in 1841

The Prairie Farmer

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What's Ahead in the Hog Market?

Prices for 1930 Will Probably Be a Little Lower—By Gilbert Gusler



SING the time-honored method of comparing points of strength and weakness in the chief factors determining production costs and selling prices, 1930 is likely to be a slightly less favorable year for hog producer than that which has just closed. These influences summed up as follows:

may be summed up as follows:

1. The domestic supply will be somewhat smaller. The indications are that the number marketed may be anywhere from unchanged to five or six per cent less than in 1929. Weights per head may average slightly lower than last year. Stocks in storage at the start of 1930 were somewhat smaller than a year earlier.



MR. GUSLER

ably will be below 1929, particularly in the latter part of the year. Speculative demand during the season of accumulation in storage probably will be weaker than a year earlier.

3. With a smaller domestic supply being met by a weaker demand, the change in prices will depend upon whether the supply or the demand shows the larger shrinkage. On that point, the barometers are not trustworthy enough to justify confident opinions. To this writer, the evidence seems to point to a slightly lower average price level for the year.

4. Production costs seem likely to average slightly higher than in 1929, at least in the first six or eight months of the year. If prices prove to be lower and costs higher, the margin of profit will be narrower than in 1929.

The year 1929, which is used as a background against which to indicate probable changes in 1930, was fairly favorable. The final figures are not yet available, but packers bought approximately 48,400,000 head of hogs for slaughter under federal inspection against 49,800,000 head in 1928. Part of the reduction in numbers was made up by heavier average weights per head. Prices averaged higher. The total amount of hog money received by producers increased in the neighborhood of 60 to 65 million dollars, or about six per cent.

Aside from the moderate reduction in the tonnage of hogs sent to market, the improvements in returns in 1929 may be partly attributed to a better domestic employment situation; to stronger demand from abroad where production had been curtailed by unfavorable markets in the previous year; and to the fact that

the supply was underestimated, so that buyers paid more for hogs during part of the season of accumulation than they were able to sell the product for later on. Another possible factor was a struggle for supremacy between large packers and the small interior packers, leading to abnormal buying competition to obtain possession of the supply.

Ratio Favorable in 1929

The average farm price of hogs during 1929 was equal to the farm price of about 10.7 bushels of corn compared with 9.9 bushels in 1928, so that the situation was more favorable for the hog feeder. The 1929 ratio was slightly below the long-time average about 11 bushels. The ratio was more favorable in the corn-and-hog belt than over the United States as a whole, so that farmers in this section since the fall of 1928 have been under a mild stimulus to expand hog production.

The accompanying chart shows the corn-hog ratio for the United States since 1922 and the percentage of change in the pig crop in the corn belt compared with the preceding year. The upper figures at the left of the space for each year show the change in the spring pig crop and the lower figures give the change in the fall pig crop. The influence of a high ratio in stimulating production and of a low ratio in curtailing breeding herds is readily apparent. The ratio appeared set to go higher early in 1929, but the poor corn crop interrupted any such tendency. In general, the fluctuations have been much narrower in the last three years and in consequence, variations in hog production and in hog prices have been less extreme. Disturbance of this comparative equilibrium is most likely to come about through some decided change in the size of

the corn crop, as in the year 1929.

Looking forward into 1930 once more, he estimates of the spring and fall pig crops made by the United States Department of Agriculture are the principal guide as to the supply. The total crop for 1929 in the entire United States was reported at 5.4 per cent less than in 1928, while in the corn belt, which furnishes most of the commercial supply of hogs, a reduction of three per cent was indicated.

But the department states that the pig surveys for 1927 and 1928, as checked by subsequent marketings, understated the pig crop of the corn belt by about four per cent. If the 1929 surveys underindicated the change by the same amount, the total pig crop of the corn belt was a little larger than that of 1928. Similar checks cannot be made in other regions because of the small proportion of the hogs entering the commercial supply.

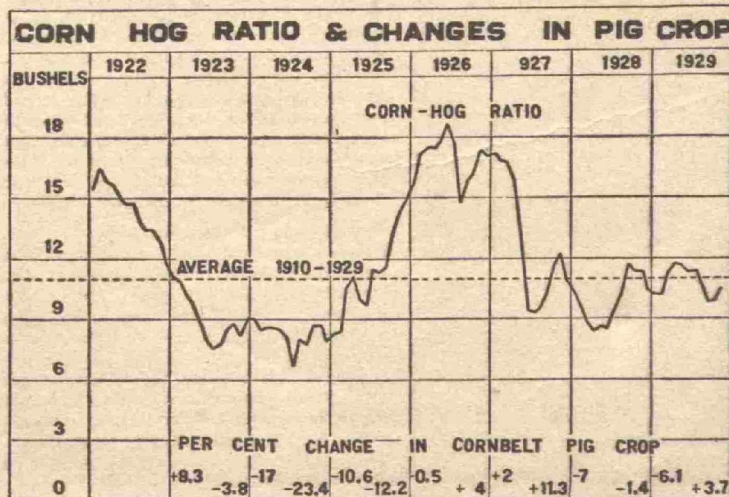
Lighter Hogs Probable

In other words, a little leeway must be allowed in interpreting the pig survey in view of past experience and the commercial crop this year may be anywhere from slightly larger to slightly smaller than a year previous. Perhaps a little larger fraction of the crop had been sold up to early January than a year previous, owing to the smaller corn supply. The remainder will come to market up to October. The pig crop of next spring will govern the supply in the closing months of 1930, and no reason for any important change in it is now apparent.

The smaller supply of corn and barley this year probably will result in lower average weights during most of the coming year. The difference will not be very pronounced, however. Likewise, the decrease in storage stocks at the start of 1930 compared with early 1929 is only a very minor factor in the total supply situation for the year.

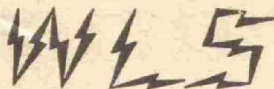
The closing months of 1929 were featured by a sharp drop in industrial activity and in manufacturing employment and payrolls. Employment in the building trades had fallen off early in the year. These conditions prevail at the start of 1930. While some recovery is commonly expected in the second half of the year, the incomes of wage earners are expected to average smaller than in 1929, which was a boom year. How much the drop will amount to is conjectural but it probably will be from five to seven per cent.

The fact that retail prices of hog meats were relatively high in 1929 will make demand more readily influenced by any shrinkage in consumer buying power. The average retail (To page 19)



Upper row of figures gives the percentage of increase or decrease in the spring pig crops in the corn belt compared with the preceding year; lower row gives fall pig crops. High ratios stimulated production; low ratios reduced production.

List'ning In With Prairie Farmer



The Prairie Farmer Station



By Chas. Stookey, Jr.



A RADIO receiving set capable of receiving two programs and sending them to different parts of the building as well as providing a public address system and a mechanical reproducer is the proud possession of the public school of the village of Shelby, Michigan.

With the installation of this equipment the Shelby school outdistances any other school in the Middle West in up-to-date equipment. Shelby is a village of only 2,000 inhabitants and it is not likely that this equipment valued at something like \$3,000 would be installed had not a former resident of Shelby made the school a gift of the apparatus.

Mr. W. C. Moody, at present a resident of, and practicing law in Chicago, donated the equipment to the school of the town of his boyhood days. It is our opinion that Mr. Moody could not have made a better gift, for we predict that within 10 years such equipment will be considered as necessary in schools as are seats and maps today.

During a recent visit with Mr. Moody and Mr. Earl Y. Poore who is superintendent of the Shelby school the apparatus was described to me and its operation explained.

Speakers in All Rooms

In Mr. Poore's office is the receiving set and control board. In the rooms of the schoolhouse are loudspeakers, a total of 116, placed in the ceilings and so located that there will be no clashing of tone or reverberation. In any of the rooms the program can be heard clearly and distinctly. The smaller rooms are equipped with five speakers and the larger ones with more than five in proportion to their size.

If he desires, Mr. Poore can tune in one program and send it to the upper grades of the high school, while another program can be received and sent to the kindergarten or primary grades. The teacher in each room can control the volume of the program coming to her room and she can switch from one program to the other.

From the picture you will note there is a microphone as part of the equipment. With this the superintendent can cut in on the speakers in any or all of the rooms and make announcements to the students. On top of the apparatus you notice a phonograph reproducer. With this it is possible to send music or voice from any record selected to any or all of the rooms in the school. He told me that it was excellent for sending march numbers to furnish music for exercises and certain rhythmic numbers to the penmanship or typewriting classes.

"We have had the set in operation only about a month, now," he said, "but we have used it extensively,

and it promises to be one of the most valuable additions to our school equipment. Whenever we have advance notice of some program of particular interest, the children are gathered into the school to receive it. On New Year's Eve it was astounding to the children to listen in at six o'clock in the evening and hear Big Ben striking the hour of midnight and ringing in the new year, in London, England."

In commenting further on the value of radio in school, Mr. Poore said he was positive that many radio programs as they are now broadcast would be found valuable in teaching, although they are not built primarily for school use. At present they make use of all school programs which are broadcast including those by WMAQ, Chicago, and the National Broadcasting Company's musical appreciation program under the direction of Walter Damrosch.

"The need now is for more radio stations to recognize the value of special school programs," he said, "and I am glad to see WLS planning to enter this field of broadcasting."

Next Thursday and Friday, Shelby, Michigan will dedicate its new radio equipment and between three and 3:30 Friday afternoon January 31, WLS will aid in the dedication exercises by broadcasting a program built especially for the ceremony. You'll surely be interested in hearing it, so tune in at three Friday afternoon.

While we are speaking of Friday afternoon, the 31st, let me tell you also that shortly after 1:30, WLS will bring its listeners, the address given by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde from



Superintendent Poore and radio equipment.

the annual meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Association in Springfield, Illinois. You will want to hear this. Earl Smith, president of the I. A. A., tells us that Mr. Hyde will have an interesting message to deliver. This will be a presentation of the farm network of the National Broadcasting Company, with WLS as key station.

Our farmers' radio short course next week brings us, Monday evening, a talk by C. S. Andrus of Wabash county, Illinois, on "How I Rearranged My Farm for Profit." Mr. Andrus completely remade his Southern Illinois farm with profit, by following the plan recommended by the University of Illinois.

Wednesday evening we will present Clyde North of Scott county, Illinois, who will tell how he has used the latest poultry sanitation measures in saving baby chicks and mature birds from disease and death, and on Friday evening the subject, "Making Farm Machinery Last," will be discussed by Leland Slygh of Stark county, Illinois.

Remember the short course will be heard each Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening at 6:30 P. M. until February 14.

Next Week's Program

Monday, January 27

P. M.	
12:45	"Some Baby Beef Experiences," by Marcel Zuk, Verona, Wis., (Reserve Champion, Junior Feeding Contest, 1929 International), Music, (Swift & Co.)
2:00	"Breakfast for Cold Mornings," by Martha Logan, Swift & Company, Music, (Swift & Co.)
2:30	Poet's Corner: Review of Household Page, Prairie Farmer—Lois Schenck on Prairie Farmer's Homemakers' Hour.
3:30	"How I Rearranged My Farm for Profit," by C. S. Andrus, Wabash County, Illinois.
7:30	Hayes Hatcheryman.
8:00	Water Witch Orchestra.
8:30	Diamond Iron Works.
9:00	WLS Concert Orchestra.
9:30	Elmhurst College Glee Club.
10:00	WLS Fun Shop.
10:30	Hotel New Yorker Orchestra (NBC).
11:00	

Tuesday, January 28

A. M.	
10:45	"Town Crier" Cooking School.
P. M.	
12:45	"What Your Beef Animals Mean to the Cattle Buyer," by James H. Boyle, Music, (Swift & Co.)
2:00	"Tongue As a Delicacy and a Regular Food," by W. C. Slegg, Swift & Company, Music, (Swift & Co.)
2:30	Mrs. Maude R. Jacobs, "Winter Gardening"; Mrs. Nellie Williams, "The Care of Children"; Lynn Tins (Three Hired Men) on Prairie Farmer's Homemakers' Hour.
7:30	Musical Program.
8:30	Jamesway Farm Warming.

Wednesday, January 29

P. M.	
12:45	"Tuna Bath, Old and New," by Swift Trio and Rehrberg Sisters, (Swift & Co.)
2:00	"Savoring 'n Dressing," by Martha Logan, Swift & Company, Music, (Swift & Co.)
2:30	"The Care of the Complicated Child," by Dr. Julius Hess, College of Medicine, University of Illinois; Clara Ingram Fulton, another of the series of talks on "This Job of Ours—Homemaking," on Prairie Farmer's Homemakers' Hour.
3:30	Garden Club.
6:30	"Saving Baby Chicks and Mature Birds by Poultry Sanitation," (To page 19)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE wisest action of my life was when, to make peace with my wife, I put a water system in, for since that time my wife has been so cheerful we've forgotten how to have an argument or row. She has more time to cook, because, instead of workin' like she was to carry water from the well, and bein' tired out for a spell, she turns the faucet on instead and keeps right on a-kneadin' bread. To show the happiness she feels she feeds me on the best of meals, it makes me feel right up to snuff to eat such appetizin' stuff.

That water system helps me, too, for now all I have got to do is turn a faucet in the shed and water all the pigs, instead of fussin' round with icy pails, with fingers frozen to the bails, and sloppin' water on my pants until my toes don't have a chance to keep themselves from bein' friz, my chores are easy now, gee whiz. Instead of choppin' out the tank and wadin' waist-deep through a bank of snow to water all my kine, they have fresh water, warm and fine, inside the barn where they can drink; the milk check has gone up, I think before the winter's gone it will pay off that whole blamed plumber's bill!

Purdue's Greatest Conference

Five Thousand Folks Study and Play Together

IN SPITE of rain and cold, flood and snowstorm, the attendance at the conference this year reached 5,300 registered visitors. This record indicates the drawing power that this yearly event has come to have, and the size of the crowd overtaxes the facilities of the university plant and equipment.



MR. ELLIOTT

One of the great needs of Purdue University right now is an auditorium sufficiently large to accommodate the crowds that attend the conference. When people go to Purdue expecting to attend some event in which they are particularly interested and find when they get there that the hall is crowded to the doors, it creates dissatisfaction. Several organizations passed resolutions during the week in favor of a state appropriation for a building large enough to take care of the crowds. President Elliott is aware of this need as shown by his talk to "Ag" alumni.

The competition in the corn show was keen as it always is in Indiana. The sweepstakes prize went to H. L. Colbert of Daviess county on a 10-ear sample of Johnson County White corn. In addition to the big prize, Colbert also won first on his sample of shelled corn in the new class for certified seed corn. Reserve sweepstakes went to Ed. N. Lux of Shelby county, who also showed Johnson County White corn. Lux also won the single ear sweepstakes. Sweepstakes on yellow corn went to A. C. Stewart of Decatur county. Newton Halterman of Rush county won sweepstakes on mixed varieties.

Charles H. Smith of Carroll county took the sweepstakes on wheat and Jacob Mundell showed the best sample of soybeans. A. D. Harpel of Montgomery county won on oats.

More Corn Awards

Gilman Stewart of Decatur county won the junior corn championship with his 10-ear sample of Reid's Yellow Dent. Gilman is only 12 years old, and he is the son of A. C. Stewart, who won the sweepstakes on yellow corn in the senior class. Lowell Morris of Rush county carried off the reserve championship.

The biggest corn prize of the year is the grand sweepstakes prize at the International show in Chicago. This prize usually goes to Indiana, as it did this year when L. M. Vogler of Hope won the coveted trophy. He was appropriately honored at the corn growers' banquet with elaborate coronation ceremonies. C. C. VanHoy of Morgan county, who won the five-acre contest with a yield of slightly more than 130 bushels to the acre, was also crowned as the "king" corn producer of Indiana.

Officers for the year in the corn growers' association are H. L. Colbert of Daviess county, president; Churchill Barr of Tipton county, vice-president, and K. E. Beeson of Purdue University, secretary-treasurer.

More than 250 attended the livestock breeders' banquet on Wednesday night, at which medals were presented to the winners in the livestock club work. The big prize of the evening was the Wilkey trophy, which is awarded annually to the Indiana farmer who makes the best record of the year in supervised competition in growing crops and feeding livestock. Harry F. Caldwell of Wayne county won the prize this year, duplicating his performance of 1927. He won three medals in the ton litter club, two in the colt club, one in the calf club and one in the corn club.

The livestock breeders' association elected the following officers: H. A. Thompson of Cortland, president; E. J. Barker of Thorntown, vice-president, and F. G. King of LaFayette, secretary-treasurer. Harry Stamp of Roachdale and John VanNatta of LaFayette were elected members of the executive committee.

The livestock meetings all through the week were well attended. Problems of the feeder and breeder were discussed by men of state and national prominence. W. H. Pew of New York, a leading Angus breeder, spoke on the problems of baby beef production, and also on the horse situation as it confronts the farmer today. Mr. Pew is unusually successful in feeding out Angus steers for the baby beef market. He believes that the beef cow is the best medium for utilizing roughages on the farm, and he is convinced that there will always be opportunities in beef production, for this country will

never lose its appetite for good beef. He faces the horse situation with confidence, for while the tractor will be used increasingly as a source of farm power, he believes that some horses always will be used. Horse breeding operations have been so reduced in recent years that he believes the supply of young horses will be much short of the demand within a few years. He told of a number of counties in New York in which the average age of the horses is 16 to 20 years, with no replacements of consequence in sight. He maintains that the production of good horses will be profitable. Demonstrations of multiple hitching by P. T. Brown of Purdue were witnessed by a large crowd, showing wide interest in the use of bigger teams.

The present outlook for farmers was discussed by several speakers during the week. Dr. O. E. Baker of the United States Department of Agriculture talked on the land problem on Tuesday. In his opinion, what this country needs most is a national land policy. It is a fact, according to Dr. Baker, that there is more land in culti-

(Concluded on page 31)

Homemakers Have Busy Week

Many Special Features for Entertainment

IT WAS with a feeling of sadness that 2,000 Indiana women said goodbye to each other and closed the page of experience on the 17th annual home economics program of the Purdue Conference, which closed Friday, January 17th. They were carried away from the routine of home and farm work and saw that very work glorified, enriched and transformed from a duty to a privilege through the program planned by Purdue University. This inspiration will be carried back to hundreds of neighbors and local groups who could not leave home. Its memory will stand many in good stead when the steady stretch of work sometimes overwhelms them. Many will put into practice the suggestions for doing better work quicker, and thus have more time for real homemaking.

The home economic session opened Monday evening with a welcome dinner, attended by 275 women. Miss Rosamond Cooke, University of Cincinnati, gave three valuable talks related to her work with others of national reputation, in a movement to secure standardization of commodities purchased by the American home. She showed by charts, tests and figures, "What May Be Purchased with a Dollar" and that many homemakers, through no fault of their own, seldom get what they wish or think they buy. She showed how sheeting, silk stockings, canned goods, etc., might be so measured in quality and grade and plainly marked, creating a standard whereby the homemaker can know what she is purchasing and what she may expect to receive in service in that same commodity.

President Elliott of Purdue, addressed guests at the recognition dinner for Indiana Master Homemakers, Wednesday noon. They are, Mrs. C. W. Couden, Delaware county; Mrs. C. V. Wade, Grant county; Mrs. S. C. Schumacher, Spencer county and Mrs. J. B. Staton, Newton county and presented by Miss Lucille Reynolds, of the Farmer's Wife. Mrs. Virginia Meredith, first president of the state home economics association, member of the Board of Trustees, Purdue University, and a pioneer in educational and agricultural advancement, expressed the thought of many when she said, "We used to think that farm women had a hard time. Now

we know and recognize that they have the greatest opportunity to make a home and rear a family—in the country—where home can be a real home." Mrs. Elmer Waters, Tippecanoe county, a master farm homemaker and past president of the association, gave a lovely address, picturing in colorful description the master homemakers of the ages, their cares, joys and opportunities for service.

Another happy hour was the noon banquet and business session of the Indiana Home Economics Association at which 312 were served in the ball room of the Union Building,

Master Farmers Receive Medals

Fourteen Awards Made at Indiana Banquet

THE recognition banquet for 14 Indiana Master Farmers held at the Fowler Hotel LaFayette, last Friday night at the conclusion of the Agricultural Conference, developed into one of the most interesting meetings of its kind ever held there. Each of the 14 recipients were on hand and all but two had their wives with them. These two each had a son present at the banquet.

O. H. Benson, director of Rural Scouting, Boys Scouts of America, and the man who started 4-H club



MR. SKINNER

work, was the principal speaker of the evening. He outlined, from his vast experience in social and agricultural work many of the lessons he has learned that apply to training of rural youth. He stated that the thing America needs is a movement which will carry money from the cities to rural communities for development of libraries, community centers, etc., rather than a continuation of the prevailing custom whereby a man who has succeeded on the farm, retires to the city and then makes his contributions to city developments.

Mr. Benson has followed the Master Farmer movement from its in-

ception. He said, "I hope to see this movement continue and grow and develop until its idealism will build for eternity a strong, profitable agriculture which will hold our boys and girls on the farm that this nation may be continued as a land of prosperity and happiness for all."

Dave Thompson of PRAIRIE FARMER's editorial staff pinch-hitted for Publisher Burridge D. Butler in presenting the Master Farmer medals. In receiving the medals, all of the men were deeply moved. Here is what they said:

John E. Webb, Marion county: "If I deserve this honor it is because I love the farm. I like to see good crops, good livestock and I like competition. I have had opportunities to go into other businesses but nothing could take me from the farm."

Harry Caldwell, Wayne county: "I want the credit for this achievement to go to my wife and to my father and mother who made it possible for me to attend Purdue University where I got good training."

N. Y. Yates, Knox county: "We planted the first peaches in our county 22 years ago and thereby established a new industry for which our county is nationally known. Credit for this award is due my wife and children."

Walter Crothers, Noble county: "Part of this honor belongs to my

(Concluded on page 31)

Jean Saved Mother's Life

Five-Year-Old Shows Presence of Mind in Time of Danger

JEAN Roth is five years old. She has a sister Priscilla who is three years old. They live with their mother and father on a farm in Will county, Illinois.

Priscilla still takes naps in the afternoon and once in a while Jean does, too. On November 2, 1929, Mrs. Fred Roth, their mother, wished them both to take naps while she went out and helped unload a wagon of corn. But Jean was not sleepy, and wanted to go out and help her mother. She liked to see the horses go round and round pulling the horse power that makes the tumbling rods go round and drives the machinery that elevates the corn. She had watched it enough to know what it was that made the machinery go, and



JEAN ROTH

sometimes she would help by picking up ears of corn that fell from the wagon and tossing them into the elevator or back into the wagon. So on this day she was out playing around while her mother managed the dumping of the wagon load of corn. The crib was getting pretty full, so her father's uncle, John Lauderbach, was up in the crib seeing that the corn did not pile up and clog the upper end of the elevator.

Finally all the corn was out of the wagon, and Mrs. Roth went about picking up ears that had fallen from the load and tossing them into the elevator. She wore a heavy blue jacket. As she reached down for an ear of corn that was lying quite close to the tumbling rod, the set screw which locks the joint of the tumbling rod caught in the jacket sleeve where it is buttoned down near the wrist, and started winding the sleeve around the rod.

This threw Jean's mother down upon the ground, and every time the rod turned around it pulled the jacket sleeve farther and farther from her arm. The tumbling rod was too close to the ground to let the arm go underneath, which was fortunate. After the sleeve had been torn from the arm, it wound up like a rope, pulling the jacket up over the head and throat, and pulling it so tightly that Mrs. Roth was being rapidly choked to death.

About this time, Jean saw that her mother was on the ground and helpless, and that the tumbling rod was killing her. Without thinking about anything but stopping the tumbling rod, she rushed into the circle where the team of horses was still going round and round, and grabbing the lines stoutly pulled back and yelled "Whoa" until the team stopped. Then Jean called at the top of her lungs to John Lauderbach, who was up in the crib. He did not pay particular heed, however, for he never imagined anything serious was the matter. But as the corn

had stopped coming up, he concluded that the wagon was unloaded and came down the ladder out of the crib.

Then he saw what Jean was screaming about. He tried to loosen the jacket from about Mrs. Roth, who lay there unconscious and not even breathing. But it was too tight, so he whipped out his jackknife and cut it apart. When he had released her he tried something about which he knew only from what he had read. She was not breathing, but he had read that breathing might be restored by working the arms systematically. This he did, and after many minutes he saw a bubble appear upon her lips and shortly she started to breathe again, but with great difficulty. As soon as possible he left her, asking Jean to watch by her side and keep her calm, while he telephoned for the doctor. When the doctor came, they took Mrs. Roth to the hospital where it was found that the tumbling rod had badly bruised the back of

her head, that it had wound her hair up and torn the scalp loose from the skull, and that her neck was badly wrenched. She is recovering now. Jean and Priscilla and their father hope that nothing like this will ever happen again to her.

For her presence of mind in acting promptly as soon as she saw the trouble her mother was in, doing the thing that needed to be done without thought of any possible danger to herself, PRAIRIE FARMER is awarding five-year-old Jean Roth a medal for heroism.

Perhaps you will want to know something about Jean. She is of good size for her age, has light hair and skin, and lovely blue eyes. She looks like her mother. She is strong, active, full of fun, and friendly. She has not yet started to school but will go next year. Not every child of five has an opportunity to save her mother's life as Jean did, but surely every child will be happy that Jean did so nobly when the time came for her to do her part, and be glad that she has received the medal or heroism which PRAIRIE FARMER is giving to children who are brave in the face of danger and sensible in the time of crisis.—D. O. T.

Songs that Mother Used to Sing

4. The Star Spangled Banner

THEY say in the packing business that it is the by-products which pay the profits. That is true with some phases of life other than business.

Look at what happened to the lawyer, Francis Scott Key. He started out to help a friend who found himself in a tight situation, and finished up by writing a poem which has made his name immortal.

His great day and night came on the 13th of September, 1814. This was shortly after the British had burned Washington, D. C. in the second year of the War of 1812. Baltimore was an important city of some 45,000 population. Flushed with the success in the capture and sack of Washington, the British were sure of taking Baltimore without much trouble, for it was known that the defense garrison at Fort McHenry was not strong. Major George Armistead, in command, had instructions not to attempt a vigorous defense in view of the fact that the British could and doubtless would attack both by land and by sea. Early in September the British fleet under command of Admiral Cockburn anchored at the mouth of the Patuxent River for the attack.

On a big plantation along the shore, a doctor of Marlboro had his home. He was a genial soul, whose native hospitality outweighed any spleen he might have had against the enemies of his country. The British seamen were not slow to take advantage of the good dinners which they soon found were forthcoming at this home. After one of these dinners, at which the wine had flowed freely and they had talked a good deal, being not sure just what important information they might have spilled about the plans for the attack upon Baltimore, they concluded that the safe thing was to take their host, Dr. Beanes, along with them aboard ship, until after the plans had been carried out. In spite of his protests, Dr. Beanes was taken with them.

Of course, among the friends and relatives of Dr. Beanes, this was cause for worry. They feared that the good old doctor, who had ushered many of them into the world, and had kept most of them well throughout their lives, would be harmed or taken away for good. After they had figured it all over, they decided that the best thing to do was to have Frank Key get in touch with the man in charge of

parole of British prisoners, and if necessary, go out to the British fleet under a flag of truce and argue for the release of Doctor Beanes.

The smart young lawyer, about 34 he was then, and one of the best young lawyers in and around Baltimore and Washington, got together his evidence in the form of letters written by British soldiers and sailors to Dr. Beanes thanking him for his hospitality, and arranged to go to the British Admiral Cockburn with Commissioner of Parole of Prisoners, John Skinner, under a flag of truce on the small boat used for this purpose.

They arrived at a time when the British forces were starting to get into shape for the attack upon Baltimore. Key was courteously received, and put up such a convincing argument that Admiral Cockburn authorized the release of Dr. Beanes.

"But," said he, "you three men know too much to be allowed to return to Baltimore now. You will have to stand by with your boat and under our guard until we have reduced Fort McHenry and are in Baltimore. Then you will be free to go."

There was nothing else for it, and during the next three days they watched the landing of troops and the maneuvers of the British ships preparatory to the attack which came September 13.

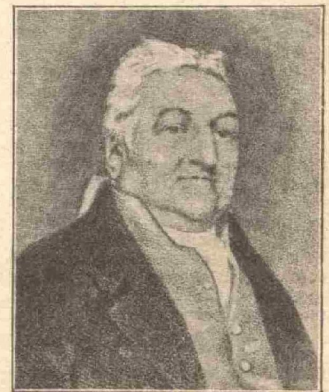
I can think of men with souls so dead that under like circumstances they would have spent the time playing seven-up, or even becoming spiffited with liquor.

But Francis Scott Key was a serious-minded young man, and devoted to his country. To be confined as a prisoner in view of the preparations for the attack of his home city; to know all about what danger was threatening, and not to be able to do a thing about it; to be in sight of the attack and see shells dropping over into and around Fort McHenry with its meagre garrison and its commander under instructions to evacuate at the beginning of the attack because it was conceded that he would be killed anyhow; to see night close down with the lights of the shells dropping over, into and around the fort, silent because of too short range to reach the British ships, and used only in the early morning in their successful repulse of the

land attack; to wait through the hours of dark quiet following the bombardment, without knowing which way the tide of battle had turned, only knowing that one or the other side had been beaten and the firing had stopped; to watch through the fog of the dawn for the first glimpse of Fort McHenry; to see, waving in the first gleam of the sun to pierce the morning mists of the river, the same old flag flying, torn and rent, but still high above Fort McHenry; to live all this vividly was epic to the serious, religious patriot, with the training of a lawyer and the soul of a poet, and he then and there wrote on such paper as was at hand, the rough lines of his first draft of the poem, The Star Spangled Banner. Its first lines are the words set to measure which he and John Skinner and Dr. Beanes had been asking throughout the night.

"Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bold stars
through the clouds of the fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?"

With his soul transported with joy, he wrote on until he had described the scene of the battle in the heroic measures of the first two verses which most of us know by heart, and in the third had paid his bitter respects to the enemy, closing with the fourth which is a prayer for the eternal safety of his country.



John Stefford Smith, who wrote the music used in the song.

Along about that time, orders came from Admiral Cockburn, that in view of the defeat of the attack, the three American prisoners might be on their way.

There was plenty to talk about upon their return to Baltimore, but before getting to his home, Key found time to re-write his poem of the attack upon Fort McHenry, and the evening of September 14, showed it to a friend.

Together they went to a newspaper office, and finding young Samuel Sands about the place, cleaning up after all the regulars had left, they had him set it up in type, and it was struck off on some handbills.

These were handed around on the streets—the newspaper printed it the next day—it was the best dramatization of the attack and its repulse. People of Baltimore talked about it as they read and re-read it. A group of soldiers got a copy of it. In their bunch were two brothers, Durang by name, whose regular business was on the vaudeville stage, but who, like many other young fellows, were in the war against Great Britain. When Ferdinand Durang heard this poem read, he at once saw that it would be great on the stage, coming at a time when the people of the United States were once more aroused to hope for victory. Going through the flute music in the camp, whistling the tune as he tried to fit to it the words of The Star Spangled Banner, he finally came upon a popular tune of the day, "To Anacreon in

(Concluded on page 20)



Prairie Farmer's BUILDING PAGE



Facts on Frame Construction

Same Material Gives Stronger Buildings

IN MOST ordinary farm building it is possible to use the same amount of lumber and a very little more labor, and get much stronger construction. Some of the "tricks of the trade," which experienced builders have known for years, are now proved by extensive tests recently finished at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin.

One of the most startling conclusions concerns the method of applying sheathing on an ordinary frame building. When the sheathing is applied diagonally, the wall is seven to eight times as strong as if the sheathing were applied horizontally. Note the illustration at the right-hand end of the drawing. There is a little more work in sawing and fitting sheathing in this shape, but the additional strength far more than pays for the extra trouble.

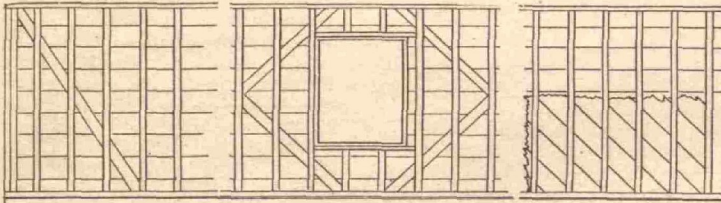
Here's another interesting little point which you may not have thought of. There is always an inclination to add another nail to make the job stronger. In the case of sheathing applied diagonally, an extra nail adds considerable strength. But in the case of horizontal sheathing, two nails in a six-inch board are as good as three. In fact, if stress is applied, the middle nail may actually

prevent this weakening effect. One of the best methods is to use one by four-inch braces cut into the outside of the studding before the sheathing is applied. If such a job of bracing is well done, with a brace tightly fitted, it practically replaces the strength that is lost by cutting the opening. A wall with diagonal sheathing is still considerably stronger, even with ordinary openings cut into it and without bracing, than is a wall of horizontal sheathing without openings.

This makes a very clear case for the use of diagonal sheathing, and makes it worthwhile to insist on this type of construction in any new frame building.

Another point which is cleared up by these experiments concerns the bracing of corners. A diagonal brace of one by four inches, cut into the outside of the studding next to the sheathing, is found most effective. If the sheathing is applied diagonally, such a brace is not necessary. But in the case of a horizontally sheathed wall, this type of bracing makes the wall three to four times as strong as it would be without it.

These conclusions show that there is a great deal of value in lumber construction which has not yet been brought out in ordinary use. Accurate fitting of joints is of vital importance



These construction methods add strength to a building. Corner braces of 1 by 4 cut into the studding (left end of drawing) are best. Window and door openings are best braced as shown in center. Diagonal sheathing (bottom at right of drawing) makes a building seven to eight times as strong as ordinary horizontal sheathing.

act as a fulcrum to help pry the other two nails loose, thereby actually reducing the strength.

Another problem which was worked out in these tests concerns window and door openings. Such openings naturally reduce the strength of the wall, and there are various ways of bracing to

Study Roofing Problem Carefully

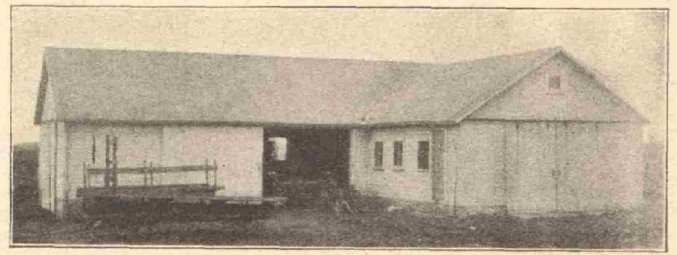
No part of the farm building job deserves more thorough study than the roof. It must stand the heat of summer, the gales, sleet and snows of winter, and the driving spring and fall rains. If you have a poor roof you cannot have a good building. The cost and trouble of putting on a roof make it economical to build it of lasting material.

Remember, too, that the roof is the place where more fires start than in any other place. A fire-resistant or fire-proof roof will dispose of one of the greatest fire hazards. Every building with a roof safe from fire makes all other buildings on the place safer, and reduces the total fire hazard of the place. A good roof, even if it costs more, may prove to be most economical.

in the strength of the building. An open space of one-eighth inch where a brace or rafter has been carelessly cut tends to weaken the whole structure.

A word should be said about the use of green or poorly seasoned lumber. An ordinary wall panel was nailed up with green six-inch sheathing applied horizontally to a height of nine feet. Then this panel was seasoned for 30 days, and the exact measurement of all the cracks in that nine-foot height added together was equal to a crack 5 1/2 inches wide. A wall built in this way, of unseasoned lumber, loses about one-third if its strength when it dries out. In some localities unseasoned lumber can be purchased cheaply, but these results, as well as the experience of many builders, indicates that it is poor economy. It is much better to build with well-seasoned lumber and have a solid, dependable job.

Much new farm building is planned for this season, all the way from brooder houses to barns and residences. The Building Page comes back after an absence of a few months, and will be made of service to you. What do you want to know about your new building plans? What plans would you like to have worked out and presented here?



A MACHINERY shed is one of the best investments on any farm. The loss due to rust and weathering of farm machinery is greater than the wear from actual use, in case the machinery is left out-of-doors.

One of the best ideas in machinery shed construction is to build with a shop in connection with the storage shed. This makes it possible to work in comfort during the winter and early spring, getting machinery ready for spring work. A good type of combined machinery shed and shop is shown in the picture herewith. This is on the farm of Harry Gregory of DuPage county, Illinois. It provides a long, open space for storage. The ell is of tight construction with a concrete floor, and is fitted up as a shop.

Time to Figure on Brooder House

IT IS important that you have a brooder house ready for use by the time your order of chicks arrives for this season. You can buy a very satisfactory brooder house already built or in panels so that it can be erected quickly with very little labor. There are several types of all-metal brooder houses which a great many people have used with satisfactory results.

If you chose to build your own, build it large enough. If you handle chicks properly you are going to make money on them, and that means you will want to keep more. So you will be glad if there is a little extra space in the brooder house.

A house eight by eight feet in size is the smallest that should be built for ordinary use, and a house 10 by 10 feet probably will be found more satisfactory in the long run. A little sketch given herewith shows the outline of a house 10 by 10 feet. The height at the rear eaves is six feet and at the front eight feet six inches.

In framing the roof, leave not less than eight inches of extension. In some of these buildings the roof is cut off flush with the side walls, which does not give nearly the protection from the weather that you can get from having the slight extension.

One very good brooder house plan, especially adapted to larger flocks, makes the building 10 feet wide and 20 feet long, which is just the same as two buildings 10 by 10 feet size with a partition between them. One building contains the brooder, and houses the chicks until they are two to three

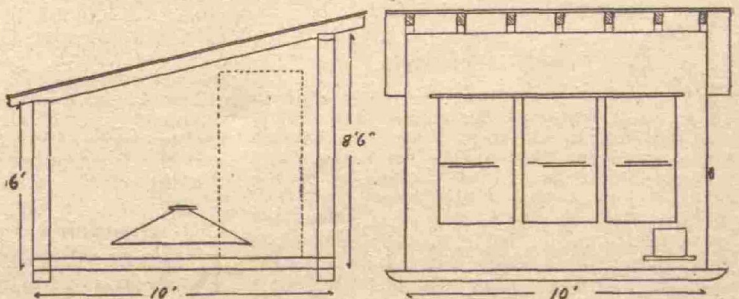
weeks old. The other section is used as a feeding and scratching compartment, so that this house is suitable for a considerably longer period of time than the one with a single compartment.

The use of good, solid insulating board to line the inside of the brooder house is strongly recommended. This will make it possible to maintain an even temperature, which is most favorable to satisfactory brooding. It is also very good practice to lay a sheet of insulating board on the floor, as this makes a warm, comfortable footing for the chicks. In applying insulation, be sure to insulate the ceiling, as this is where most of the heat escapes.

Use Creosoted Timbers for Durability

It is often considered advisable to build the brooder house on skids so it can be moved about readily with team or tractor. For all such skids and, in fact, any timbers which come near the ground, it is advisable to use creosoted lumber. Timbers which have been treated under pressure with creosote will last for many years, where ordinary timbers would decay very quickly.

The same thing applies in the construction of portable hog houses. The life of these houses can be prolonged greatly if creosoted timbers are used, especially around the bottom. There is some value in painting the lumber with creosote, but it is much better to use that which has been treated under pressure so that the creosote penetrates all through the fibre of the wood.



Sketch of brooder house suitable for 250 to 400 chicks.



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When Friendship Counts

ONE of the best evidences of practical fellowship between town business men and farmers is the interest in establishing community fire protection companies. Fire loss to a farmer means loss to his merchant, his banker and all his other neighbors in town. The prevention of such loss means just as much as the addition of new wealth to the neighborhood. One trip of the big fire truck from town, that saves a set of farm buildings from destruction, will build more good will than a year of handshaking.

Freak Accidents

HERE are two more farm accidents which prove that truth is stronger than fiction. Arthur E. Zinser of Henry county, Illinois, was drenching a sick horse when the animal bit off one of his fingers below the second joint. Elmer Letsinger of Tipton county, Indiana, was nailing some galvanized iron around the bottom of his corn crib, when his finger slipped under a nail just as he hit it. The nail went through the finger splintering the bone.

These unfortunate accidents are another

object lesson showing the importance of being careful.

A Fool Idea

IT IS astonishing to learn how many people think that city life is the climax of human achievement, and that the way to make farm folks happy is to make the farm as nearly like the city as possible. For instance, P. L. Bryant of Waterloo, Iowa, president of the Iowa Associated General Contractors, predicts that farm folks will soon come to live in apartment houses at the crossroads, driving back and forth on hard roads to their farm work.

Mr. Bryant seems blissfully unaware of the fact that the last place farmers want to live is in an apartment, and that one of the blessings of farm life is that there is a decent distance between us and our neighbors, so we can change our shirt or spank the baby without a dozen neighbors being aware of the fact. The apartment house has nothing to recommend it except that it pays the landlord bigger dividends than he could get from a house. It is a blot on the landscape in the city, an abominable place to live, and one of the chief reasons why many farmers will never move to town.

A Food Reserve

TWO MILLION people have starved to death in China during the past few months. Two million more are doomed to die, having little to eat but leaves and sawdust.

In America the federal farm board sees little relief from the surplus wheat problem except to reduce acreage, a well-nigh hopeless undertaking, and one which if successful and followed by a low yield, might bring serious consequences.

The immediate answer to the surplus wheat problem is to start to accumulate a government wheat reserve of at least half a billion bushels. Such a wheat reserve would be the best balance wheel to stabilize production and prices, and the nation's best insurance against hunger.

With such a wheat reserve, the United States could well afford to feed the famine-stricken people of China or elsewhere, now or in the future. A nation which feeds the starving is safer against foreign aggression than one that builds more battleships.

The Thieves Left

F. W. WRIGHT of McLean county, Illinois, has his poultry house equipped with a PRAIRIE FARMER burglar alarm. Thieves recently tried to jimmy the alarm so as to put it out of commission, but were unable to turn off the switch, so left without taking any chickens. This bears out our repeated statement that it is not so difficult to stop stealing if we will take steps to protect our property.

Welcome to Our City

WHEN Harry Massey of El Paso, Illinois, came to the city to visit a dying cousin, he was arrested and in jail in lieu of \$10,000 bail which he couldn't furnish, charged a \$250 attorney's fee, and finally was released after a delay of a week or so only when two public-spirited officials came to his assistance. His only crime was being a passenger on a truck which accidentally killed a man. Massey's mistake was in not driving in with a truckload of moonshine and a machine gun. In that case the Chicago police would never have noticed him.

Yes, Chicago is the city which, broke and unable to pay its employes and school teachers, is asking for a reapportionment which will give it control of the legislature so it can run the whole state.

Sweden's Farm Problem

KING GUSTAV of Sweden has promised his peasants farm relief in the shape of a grain tariff and a law requiring Swedish mills to include a certain percentage of home-

grown wheat in their flour. The Social-Democratic party is fighting the measures on the ground that they will increase the cost of the workman's bread.

The fight of the cities for cheap food, regardless of the welfare of the people who produce it, is an age-old and a world-wide fight. It will not be won easily or quickly.

From the Editor's Haymow

There is something about a contest that stirs us all to new interest in life. A world's series ball game takes the mind of the whole nation off its business, and a Big Ten football game far outshadows the circus of our boyhood days. Hundreds of lesser baseball, basketball and football games furnish their quota of excitement. With a few exceptions, most people work too hard, and think too little about anything outside their own business. Anything is good that gives them a bit of recreation and broadens their interest in life.

It was not so many years ago that we had few contests out in the country except an occasional ball game in the back pasture. The farmer who took time to do anything but work and sleep was a suspicious character. Of late years we are doing better. Corn husking contests, county, state and national, have come to be events of national importance. Farm baseball leagues and horseshoe contests are common. It is even getting so a farmer can play golf now and then without being disgraced.

Plowing and shooting matches, band, singing and debating contests, all flourish here and there. Wolf, fox and coon hunts make the pulses of the whole community beat faster. There are other contests which, while less spectacular, are just as much worthwhile; such as five-acre corn and ton-litter contests, dairy cow record contests, egg-laying contests, and a long list of others which put a premium on individual achievement.

Particularly important are the 4-H club and other contests for the boys and girls. There is no more potent influence in interesting them in things of the farm. Sad as the fact may be, comparatively few boys and girls are interested in work for its own sake. That is true of most of the rest of us as well. It is only when we make work interesting that it becomes a fascinating occupation instead of drudgery. If we want to keep the youngsters on the farm we must make farm work interesting to them, and nothing will do more than club contests.

As we grow in age and wisdom, we come to realize that the contests which are most worth while are those in which we compete with ourselves. Golf is the greatest of games because the golfer's chief competitor is himself. We like to excel someone else in a contest of strength or skill or brains, but that means little after all. The real thrill comes in beating our own record, in demonstrating that we are better this year than the year before.

That is one reason why it pays to keep records of our work. It is interesting to look back over our corn yields for 10 years, or our dairy herd records, especially if those records show that we are doing better year by year. Striving to excel ourselves will bring out the best that is in us, and will give us that keen interest in life that adds to the joy of living.

Large areas in Indiana and Southern Illinois are now under water. The flood problem is always with us, and is becoming more and more serious. What is the answer? Perhaps it is in making game and forest preserves out of the bottom lands, creating reservoirs that will check the force of floods. What is your opinion? Are we making a mistake in attempting to farm these rich but dangerous bottom lands?



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THE test of Time has proved Boyt-built, triple-duty harness outwears ordinary harness two-to-one. Don't buy any harness until you get the Boyt catalog, showing complete line of harness at almost any price you want to pay. Then have your local Boyt dealer show you the actual harness so you can judge for yourself. New reduced prices for 1930. Write for catalog now—a postal will do.

The Boyt Co., 295 Court Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater



Greatest improvement ever made in tank heaters. Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, ashes or smoke. Heating chamber entirely under water; no heat wasted. Guaranteed. Saves feed—pays for itself repeatedly.

EMPIRE NON-FREEZABLE HOG WATERER

Heavy galvanized iron—70 gal. capacity. Oil burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm in a small cost—keeps hogs healthy—fatten faster on the same feed.

Farmer Agents
We also want in every locality. Special offer to farmers willing to show Heater and Waterer to prospective buyers. Write at once for price and special offer. Buy direct from factory.

Empire Tank Heater Co.
114 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.



Why Keep on Paying?

An insurance company wrote a \$1,000 life policy in the name of one Samuel Johnson. Premiums were paid promptly for a few years, but suddenly stopped. After sending a few delinquent notices, the company received this reply:

"Dear sirs: Please excuse us as we can't pay no more premiums on Sam. He died last May.—Yurs truly, Mrs. S. Johnson.

Wrong Place to Look

"Well, old man, tomorrow I start for Palm Beach. I'm looking for a cold winter."

"You won't find it down there. You should try Alaska."

How it Happened

Edith: "You say Maud lost her engagement ring. How?"

Marie: "Washing her hands on Jack."

False Colors

Elderly Lady (who wishes to appear young): "Would you believe it? The hairdresser took an hour to wave my hair this morning."

Friend: "But couldn't you have gone for a walk in that time?"

Oh! Yes

Bridegroom: "Have you kissed the bride?"

Best Man (absently): "Oh, yes; hundreds of times."

May Be the Last

Wedding Guest: "This is your fourth daughter to get married, isn't it?"

MacTight: "Ay; and our confetti's gettin' awful gritty."

Habit

Floorwalker (at 1 a. m., to burglar in his home): "Silverware? Yes, sir. Step this way."

Brain Work

The mill foreman came upon two darkies walking slowly up the road, single file.

"Say, you, why ain't you worthless niggers working?"

"We're workin', boss, sho' nuff. We're carryin' this plank up to the mill."

"What plank? I don't see any plank."

"Well, fo' de lawd's sake, Abe! Ef we ain't gone an' forgot de plank!"

Page Bridget

The stately old aristocrat was approached somewhat cockily by a rich and vulgar young man, who announced: "I say, sir, I am thinking of marrying one of your girls. Have I your permission?"

"Yes, indeed," was the reply. "Which one interests you? The maid or the cook?"

Monkey Business

An elderly Jewish plutocrat went to a rejuvenating wizard and asked: "Can you make me 18 years old vunce more?"

"Yes," was the reply, "but it will cost \$10,000."

"Nefer mind vot it costs—I'll take the operation."

Six months later the rejuvenating wizard called for his money.

"You can't collect," said the Jew. "I'm under age—and if you say I ain't, I'll sue you for fraud!"

These Professors

A professor was deep in his work when his wife called: "Harry, baby has swallowed the ink. Whatever shall I do?"

"Write with a pencil," was the dreamy reply.



"As thou sowest,
so shalt thou reap"

FRUITFUL indeed is the money spent by the farmer for high quality seed. For here is not only an investment that is returned many-fold, but also a crop insurance of the highest order. In an item so essential to success, it is indeed shortsighted to gamble on the long chance of saving a few dollars by using seed of uncertain origin.

High quality seed is chosen and certified by men who are scientifically and practically trained in just this work. When certified seed is used good stands and high yields are insured, other factors being equal.

Sow high quality seed and reap, not the "tares," but the most profitable, marketable crops your acreage can produce.

Agriculture and transportation are linked closely as the nation's two basic, essential industries. Experience has shown that, in the one as in the other, there is no greater asset than farsightedness.



New York Central Lines

Boston & Albany—Michigan Central—Big Four—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and the New York Central and Subsidiary Lines

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.
La Salle Street Station, Chicago, Ill.
466 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y.

68 East Gay Street, Columbus, Ohio
Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.
902 Majestic Building, Indianapolis, Ind.



WANTED!

500 Dissatisfied Farmers
and Sons to Stop Renting

And begin retelling Rawleigh's Good Health Products to Consumers. Start your own business. Make from \$100 to \$400 a month or more clear profit. Be your own boss. No selling experience required. We supply everything—Products, Outfit, Sales and Service Methods. Profits increase every month. No lay off. Steady year-round. Lowest prices. Best values. Most complete Service. Rawleigh Methods get the most business everywhere. For particulars write

THE W. T. RAWLEIGH CO.
DEPT. A-18PZX, FREEPORT, ILL.

NEED A FARM HAND?

You can get one through a Prairie Farmer Classified Ad.

FIGHT COCCIDIOSIS

At its source—dip hatching eggs in IODINE SUSPENSOID—MERCK. It is always effective.

IODINE VERMICIDE—MERCK Quick—Certain Poultry Worm Killer. These IODINES are the sensation of the Poultry World.

NAVAJO BUTTERMILK

The Superior Semi-Solid

Other Leading Poultry Supplies. Free descriptive literature. Direct factory shipments or from Chicago stocks.

Special Offer to Dealers, Hatcheries.

MIDWEST FACTORY AGENCY
223 North Green Street, Chicago, Illinois

Are You Holding A Public Sale?

The surest way to bring buyers to your public livestock or farm sale is to run a Classified Ad in PRAIRIE FARMER. It will announce your sale to more than 250,000 interested farm folks. It's real buyers that will make your sale profitable and you'll get them through a PRAIRIE FARMER Classified Ad.



The PRAIRIE PRESIDENT

Living Through The Years With Lincoln

By RAYMOND WARREN

Illustrated by the Author



Chapter 13.—

Storekeeper and Surveyor

ON THE night preceding his final discharge from the army, Lincoln's horse was stolen, and he was obliged to walk from Black River, Wisconsin, to Dixon, Illinois, and thence to Peoria, except for the help of an occasional ride of mile or two gotten by exchanging places with some more fortunate comrade. At Peoria, he and another soldier, who appears to have been Major John T. Stuart of Springfield, bought a canoe and paddled down the Illinois River to Havana, where they sold the canoe and walked, Stuart to Springfield, and Lincoln back to New Salem.

It is interesting to recall that Lincoln's association with the discredited and departed Offut did not react against him after the collapse of the promoter's enterprises. That Lincoln had retained his popularity with the people of New Salem is significant; it is the best evidence to be offered that the many early stories of his many sterling qualities are true. New Salem and its Clary's Grove suburb had effective methods of ridding themselves of undesirable citizens. But New Salem continued to believe in Lincoln, and, on his return from the opera bouffe Indian war, he found himself more popular than ever.

With his soldier's pay in his pocket, Lincoln vigorously resumed his campaign for the legislature, and the dryness of his embryonic political speeches was somewhat relieved by the injection of droll accounts of his military experiences. He talked after auction sales, camp meetings, picnics or any public gathering where the attendance would justify the effort. On these occasions Lincoln usually was flanked by several of his Clary's Grove friends, who were only too ready to back up the arguments of their candidate with physical force. And for Lincoln to step off the stump, or soap box, and personally punish a heckler was a common occurrence during his first political campaign.

Defeated at Election

But Peter Cartwright was the strongest candidate; he was a much older man, with a wider acquaintance, and probably, at this period, Lincoln's superior in education. And so, with the sultry morning of August 7, 1832, came the defeat of Abraham Lincoln, New Salem's choice for representative in the General Assembly. There was, however, much to encourage him in the figures pertaining to this first defeat, destined to be the only one that he would ever receive by direct vote of the people.

The surprising fact is, not that Lincoln did not succeed in his first venture into the political arena, but that he should have run as well as he did against so able an opponent as Reverend Peter Cartwright. Although Lincoln was considered a Whig, and nearly all of his friends in Sangamon County were Democrats, he received 277 out of 290 votes cast at New Salem. In the county as a whole he ran better than several of the other candidates.

After the election, when Lincoln looked about for employment, he found that the commercial situation in New Salem offered no immediate opening for the services of a store clerk, and the Sangamon River didn't seem to need an additional navigator. The small stocks of merchandise in the



Like all of the pioneer merchants, Berry and Lincoln carried in stock all of the staple commodities that were obtainable and salable.

village changed hands with rapidity, however, and though he might not be a clerk, he readily found opportunity to become a proprietor.

Two of the Herndon brothers, cousins of his subsequent Springfield law partner, owned a store in New Salem. One brother sold his half-interest to William F. Berry. The other brother, Rowan Herndon, who had been Lincoln's assistant pilot on the steamboat *Talisman*, soon became dissatisfied with his new partner and that gave the ambitious Lincoln his chance to become a merchant. He bought Rowan Herndon's share in the store and gave his note in payment.

The Clary's Grove boys hated Reuben Radford, another merchant, whose defiance of them had aroused their spirit of destructive mischief. One day, during Radford's absence, they went into his store, drank all of the liquor in stock and tumbled the goods about until the place seemed to be in ruins. Radford, in terror and disgust, impulsively offered to sell his business for \$400. Berry and Lincoln's youthful clerk, Bill Green, who happened to pass by while Radford was raving, went into the store and took the disconsolate merchant's offer, giving his note for the \$400. Green then offered to transfer his bargain to Lincoln, who accepted it. Upon an inventory, and finding the goods to be worth much more than \$400, Lincoln insisted on paying his clerk \$250 additional, giving Green the note of Berry and Lincoln for the entire amount, \$650.

Another store, owned by the Chrisman brothers, had failed and James Rutledge, the tavern keeper, took a portion of their stock of groceries on a debt. This, too, Berry and Lincoln bought, paying as usual with a promissory note. Thus the new firm was near to a monopoly of the mercantile business at New Salem; only one competitor remained, a store conducted by Samuel Hill, the postmaster.

Like all of the pioneer merchants of their day, Berry and Lincoln carried

in stock practically all of the staple commodities that were obtainable and salable. Their line included tea, coffee, sugar, salt, whiskey, calico, brown muslin, wool and cotton goods, men's shoes and hats, women's hats, and the like. As there were no drug stores, an assortment of medicines "for man or beast," were among their best selling items.

"The new merchants seem to have had a good opportunity to succeed, but did not. Whether Berry drank too much of the firm's whiskey, as tradition avers, or Lincoln was too negligent and generous in measurements and weights, or too intent upon reading, gossiping and telling stories, the business did not prosper. Long years afterward, old settlers in Menard County would laughingly recall the Berry and Lincoln store, and describe the long, lanky partner as reclining on the counter reading a book or newspaper, while the short, stocky partner lay underneath the counter drunk. Be that as it may, this store, like Offut's, finally "petered out."

The disappointed merchants sold their entire stock to two brothers of the name of Trent, who paid Berry and Lincoln in their own kind of coin—promissory notes. Before the dates of maturity of these notes, Trent and Trent had abandoned the store and departed for parts unknown. Then Berry died and Lincoln inherited his ex-partner's share of their joint indebtedness. This was a heavy burden, and for almost twenty years Lincoln would be paying it off. In pioneer days there seems to have been a well-established custom of fleeing from obligations which were the aftermath of business disasters, but unlike Offut and the Trents, "Honest Abe" did not even consider this dishonorable way out of his difficulties.

With his every hopeful ambition "gone glimmering," Lincoln became so depressed and melancholy that his friends feared he might become tempted to take his own life. To all out-

ward appearances he was worse off, in the spring and summer of 1833, than when he drifted into New Salem two years before. At that time he had nothing; now he had nothing, plus a heavy debt, which burdened him as if it were a mill-stone about his neck. To get money with which to pay for his bare existence, Lincoln performed any kind of manual work that he could get.

His friends, sympathizing with his predicament, resolved to have him appointed postmaster, and took very practical steps to secure the place for their favorite. Samuel Hill had conducted the postoffice for the first two years after it was established. He was succeeded by Isaac Chrisman, who soon left the village with his brother after the failure of their store, and Hill once more had been given the place. Although Hill was greatly disliked, when Lincoln learned that his friends had preferred charges against the postmaster with the Department at Washington, he objected, not wanting Hill ousted for his benefit. But Lincoln's supporters were obdurate, and on May 7, 1833, he was made village postmaster.

The compensation of the postmaster of New Salem was proportionate to the responsibilities of the office. No one connected with the Post Office Department is now able to tell what remuneration Lincoln actually received for his services; but, whatever it was, he gladly accepted it. Carrying all of the mail with him, in his pockets and under his hat, Lincoln delivered the mail as he made his rounds seeking odd jobs.

Becomes Surveyor

Soon after this, lucrative employment came to him. The County Surveyor was John Calhoun, one of the New Englanders then residing in Sangamon. All Illinois was now being rapidly settled and the demand for surveying was steadily increasing. Calhoun was looking for an assistant; one of Lincoln's friends recommended him for the place and he was appointed.


Calhoun was a Democrat and an ardent devotee of Jackson, but that did not prevent his admiration and, later, affection for his long-legged new deputy, who had refused to surrender his own political views in accepting this employment. The County Surveyor was a very handsome man, of fine character and unusual ability; he had studied law in the East and was well versed in general and classical literature; school teaching was more to his liking, however, and he had taught at the county seat before he became a surveyor.

Lincoln's new employment made it possible for him to go to board at the home of his old friend Mentor Graham, the schoolmaster, and thus absorb some additional education from this backwoods pedagogue. Calhoun had furnished Lincoln with a book on surveying, and at night Graham aided him in mastering its intricacies. Absorbed in calculations, the two men often would work until after midnight; for Lincoln had but little aptitude for mathematics and was compelled to labor hard and long over some of these problems. But within six weeks he had mastered the book, and equipped with surveying instruments, he began work at his new profession.

Lincoln became a skillful, accurate surveyor. Several maps and surveys,

(Concluded on page 23)

"In Union There Is Strength"



PRAIRIE FARMER'S
PROTECTIVE UNION

MARC KOENIG - Manager

MISREPRESENTATION by unscrupulous salesmen is one of the greatest evils confronting the public today. It is not only causing a heavy loss among the people who fall victims to this evil but it is damaging public confidence in all business and thereby making it hard for the honest and reliable salesman to get business on a legitimate and worthwhile proposition.

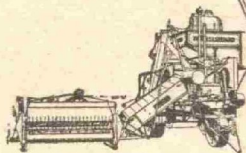
Those of you who have been reading the Protective Union column in PRAIRIE FARMER regularly will remember that we have published an article on limited protection accident and health insurance policies at two different times in recent months. In these articles, we called your attention to the fact that these policies are possibly worth the money which you pay for them but that whether you pay \$1, \$2.50, \$3.65 or even \$5 or \$10 a year for such a policy, you will only get as much protection as you are paying for and you will not get a policy which protects you against all accidents, no matter when, where or how they occur, for such a small premium.

PRAIRIE FARMER has repeatedly been asked to carry the advertising of companies who issue this type of insurance policies and we have also been solicited to sell this type of policy along with the subscriptions to PRAIRIE FARMER on the theory that people would buy PRAIRIE FARMER in order to get the insurance. We have refused to accept such advertising or to sell such insurance policies along with PRAIRIE FARMER subscriptions because our files here in the Protective Union Department contain so many letters telling of how this type of policy has been misrepresented to be a full coverage policy. We have hundreds of letters asking us to collect claims from some insurance company on account of some injury or illness which the holder of the policy was led to believe he would be protected against and which in reality the policy does not provide any protection for.

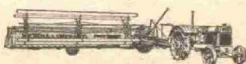
In spite of our refusal to carry the advertising or to sell this type of policy along with PRAIRIE FARMER we are now receiving quite a number of letters telling us that salesmen are going through the country claiming to be representatives of PRAIRIE FARMER and selling this type of policy on the strength of the fact that PRAIRIE FARMER recommended it and advertised it.

A salesman by the name of L. O. Willingham of Danville, Illinois, who is selling a "Penny A Day" Accident and Health policy issued by the Sterling Casualty Insurance Company of Chicago, an assessment accident and health association, seems to be about the worst offender on this score. Reports which we have received, indicate that he first represents that he is working for PRAIRIE FARMER and then if he is questioned too closely he admits that he is not working for PRAIRIE FARMER but that his company advertises in PRAIRIE FARMER and that we therefore stand back of that company. All of this is untrue but unfortunately this man has been able to sell quite a number of policies on this misrepresentation of the facts. The "Penny A Day" policy issued by the Sterling Casualty Insurance Company of Chicago has never been advertised by PRAIRIE FARMER or WLS.

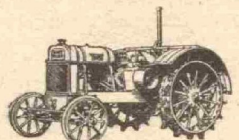
Oliver Tools That Save



Pick-up feeders and attachments



Swathers as separate machines or attachments



Oliver Hart-Parr Tractors that produce POWER economically

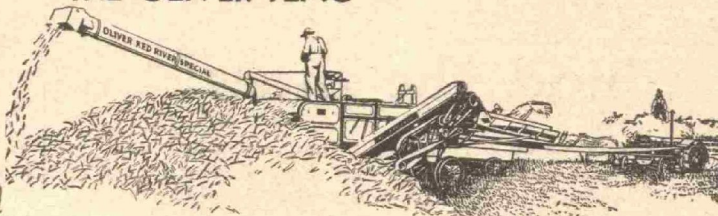


Complete line of Grain Drills

OLIVER

ASK YOUR OLIVER DEALER

UNDER THE OLIVER FLAG



Oliver Red River Special Thresher and Oliver Hart-Parr Tractor

The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher

Now under the Oliver Flag, the finest, fastest, cleanest thresher—the Nichols & Shepard Red River Special awaits the farmers and threshermen of America.

Finest—because it offers all the latest improvements in bearings, lubrication, pulleys, materials and construction.

Fastest—because double belts running on fibre pulleys driving shafts revolving in roller bearings keep every part running at the smooth, even pace set by the Big Cylinder to do clean threshing fast and keep the machine threshing at capacity.

Cleanest—because it is built around the famous 4 Threshermen—the Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, the Steel Winged Beater and the Beating Shakers, the greatest combination ever devised for getting the grain from the straw.

You will be interested in our new book "Under the Oliver Flag—Bigger Crops at Lower Cost." Send coupon for a copy and complete information on the Oliver Red River Special Threshers.

OLIVER FARM EQUIPMENT SALES COMPANY
Peoria, Ill., South Bend, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind.

There is an Oliver branch in every state to serve you.

Please send me your new book, "Under the Oliver Flag—Bigger Crops at Lower Cost," and complete information on Oliver Red River Special Threshers.

Name _____

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1930 LEADERS Reliable Seeds AT LOW PRICES

Clover seed, Wisconsin grown. Fancy. High testing. Prices low. Alfalfa seed, Hardy Dakota, Montana and Grimm. Certified. Wisconsin Seed Corn. Best ever offered. State Certified. Verified. Pedigree Oats and Barley. Wisconsin Registered and Certified. Northern Wisconsin. Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Complete assortment best new and standard sorts.

Olds 43rd Annual Catalog

A 35-page book. Fully describes and illustrates hundreds of varieties of Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs. Also lists Tools, Fertilizers, Insecticides, Poultry Supplies.

Write for copy today.

L. L. OLDS SEED CO.
Drawer 42 Madison, Wis.

AUCTIONEERING LEARNED QUICKLY
TWO HUNDRED AUCTION SAYINGS ONE DOLLAR
AMERICAN AUCTION SCHOOL, KANSAS CITY

YOU'LL never want for a good hired man if you advertise in Prairie Farmer's Classified Ad Department.

SHUMWAY'S Good Seeds

produce Flowers and Vegetables of Superior Quality

New crop, tested seeds, grown from the finest selected stocks—sure, vigorous producers.

For 60 years satisfied customers have bought Shumway's Good Seeds at reasonable prices and received the desired results.

FREE—Large catalog with hundreds of pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your own and neighbors' addresses today.

R. H. SHUMWAY
140 S. First St., Rockford, Ill.



MICHIGAN Concrete STAVE SILOS

The last word in a permanent silo. Write for illustrated literature explaining how we erect them.
Special Discount on Early Orders
MICHIGAN SILO CO., 2801 S. Washington St., Peoria, Ill.

CONDON'S GIANT TOMATO

"Queen of the Market!" Big Money-Maker! Large Solid Fruits! Excellent Canner!

To introduce to you our Northern Growth, "Sure-Crop" Live Seeds and Plants we will mail you 125 seeds of Condon's Giant Everbearing Tomato and OUR BIG

1930 catalog of Seeds, Plants and Shrubs. **FREE**

This valuable 184-page book tells how and when to plant. Send 2c stamp to cover postage. Prices lower than ever before.

CONDON BROS., Seedsmen
Rock River Valley Seed Farm
BOX 160 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Earliest Tomato

Nothing earlier to be had anywhere. Regular price 15c per pkt. but to introduce June's Quality Seeds we will send a pkt. of this Tomato and Cucumber, Carrot, Lettuce, Onion, Radish, Superb Asparagus, Garden Peas, Giant Zinnias and Ruffled Giant Sweet Peas if you will enclose 10c coin to pay postage and packing. A coupon entitling you to 10c worth of seeds is free with each collection. Our handsome FREE colored catalog is full of bargains in seeds, plants and shrubs and is sent free. Many new seeds from J.W. JUNG SEED CO., Farm 13, RANDOLPH, WIS.

BERRY BASKETS

and CRATES
Buy at Factory Prices and WINTER DISCOUNTS
Postcard brings free catalog. WRITE NOW!
The BERLIN FRUIT BOX CO.
Berlin Heights, Ohio

ALWAYS

Keep in mind that you are helping yourself as well as us when you mention Prairie Farmer in answering ads.

Sorry, Mr. Groundhog, you're 'way be- hind the times!

SIX more weeks of waiting before starting to prepare corn and oats ground? Your shadow doesn't mean that to a "Caterpillar" farmer, Mr. Groundhog!

For his tractor is bigger than handicaps of long winters—bigger than costly delays late springs used to mean—he can gain several valuable weeks.

Effective power! There's the answer. Generous engine power enforced by positive traction. No wasteful slippage. The tracks conquer soft spots—their pressure on the ground is only one-fourth as heavy per square inch as a horse's hoof!

Time-honored prophecies fail—former ideas of tractor performance change—when your farm work is trusted to a "Caterpillar" track-type Tractor.

Prices—f. o. b. Peoria, Illinois

TEN	\$1100	TWENTY . .	\$1900
FIFTEEN . .	\$1450	THIRTY . .	\$2375
SIXTY . . .	\$4175		

Caterpillar Tractor Co.

PEORIA, ILL. and SAN LEANDRO, CALIF., U. S. A.

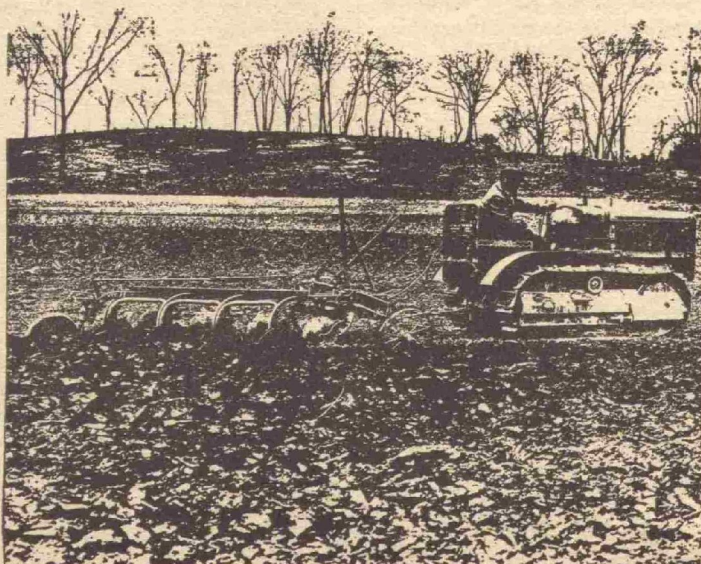
Track-type Tractors Combines Road Machinery

(There's a "Caterpillar" Dealer Near You)

CATERPILLAR

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

TRACTOR



What Scientists Are Doing

Some of Last Year's Research Accomplishments

THE CONTRIBUTIONS of science to agriculture have been great, and are increasing in importance each year. Ordinarily a scientific discovery is the result of many years of careful research and thus can not be classified according to the calendar. However, each year brings new facts and we have asked a number of leaders in agricultural research to give us their opinions as to the most important contributions during 1929. Here is a summary of their replies.

In Illinois, states Dean H. W. Mumford, the development of the field test for phosphorus which was made avail-



DEAN MUMFORD

able for farmers and research workers is a significant contribution. The test is valuable from two standpoints: It helps to determine the necessity for phosphorus, and it helps to determine the amount of phosphorus needed in any given area.

"In our soil acidity project it has been clearly demonstrated that in some cases too little limestone and in others too much has been applied. The test for soil acidity, therefore, has been a real saving and has helped greatly to understand our limestone problem. It is believed that the phosphorus test will work out similarly with reference to the need of phosphorus," he says.

Dean Mumford points out too, that there has been a crystallization of sentiment toward the need for developing new uses for farm products and by-products in industry. Dean W. C. Coffey of Minnesota, agrees that this is one of the important developments. At Illinois the discovery by Dr. A. M. Buswell and his associates on the production of methane gas from sewage, cornstalks and other farm wastes, promises to be of importance. PRAIRIE FARMER told of this in our October 12 issue.

X-Ray Changes Type

Studies on the effect of chemical sterilizers on various metals used in dairy utensils and equipment made at Illinois indicates that such equipment can be built to withstand the sterilizers and thus prolong its usability, avoid metallic flavors which are undesirable and prevent rapid deterioration of dairy products.

Another outstanding development at Illinois has been the reorganization of the Illinois Farm Bureau—Farm Management service to about double its former scope.

From Wisconsin I. L. Baldwin points out that a development in the field of agricultural bacteriology indicates that soil micro-organisms, which are responsible for the decay and disappearance of plant and animal residues, need nitrogen for their growth. Every acre of fertile soil contains a ton of these micro-organisms. These micro-organisms take the available nitrogen from the soil and lock it up in their bodies in the form of insoluble and unavailable microbial protein. As these micro-organisms die the nitrogen becomes available for plants. For this reason it is essential that straw, cornstalks, etc., should be turned under early enough to allow decay before the crop planted will need the nitrogen. Otherwise, the crop yields will be cut down.

From Missouri Director F. B. Mumford reports that the discovery that the X-ray may fundamentally change the germ plasm in such a manner as to effect the characteristics of the offspring, will have a profound influence upon plant improvement. Discovery of the

tremendous losses from soil erosion, which doubtless cause more loss in depleting soil resources than all other agencies combined, is, he thinks, a valuable contribution to science.

Increased knowledge in the improvement of pastures through fertilization is one of the important contributions from Ohio, according to Director C. G. Williams of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. An important feature of this experiment shows that it is not necessary to move livestock from one field to another, and thus the expense of additional fencing is abolished. In the Hohenheim system it was considered necessary to divide pastures into several fields and rotate them.

Discovery of the acre-value of the corn crop which showed that as silage it was worth \$71.65 an acre for beef cattle and as stover and grain only \$50.80, was a most valuable one. This Ohio development was reported some time ago in PRAIRIE FARMER.

The United States Department of Agriculture made valuable contributions in discovery of control methods for the Mediterranean Fruit Fly; in the feeding of scabby barley; in control of soil erosion; in establishing the infectious nature of warts on cattle; in finding essential facts concerning the life history of the swine kidney worm; in developing a simplified test for diagnosing pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea of poultry); in the use of heat for sterilizing fruit; and in the development of reforestation for adequate protection against floods.

These contributions are destined to become more valuable as they are developed further.

Azotobacter Gathers Nitrogen

Professor P. L. Gainey, Kansas State College of Agriculture, has made a discovery that is worth many millions of dollars to American farmers every year. The mystery of continuous good yields of wheat on the alkali prairies of the West when from all known sources the nitrogen content of the soil should have been exhausted, has been solved. After much research as to the source of the fertility a new soil organism was discovered. Its name is much bigger than the little organism that does the work. It is called Azotobacter.

It is known that this species of bacteria can live only in neutral or alkali soils. He is able to take nitrogen from the atmosphere, without the aid of the legumes as other nitrogen gatherers do. Azotobacter is a lazy worker and does not build up an abundant supply of nitrogen but at a certain low level of nitrogen content he starts to work to maintain the level but does not build up a reserve.

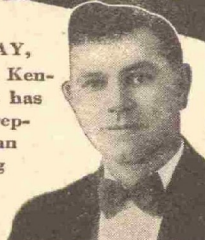
Professor Gainey states in a letter to PRAIRIE FARMER that the little unseen worker makes a large number of farms produce a profit without the application of fertilizer or legumes. Mr. Gainey says: "I am not optimistic enough to believe that these organisms can ever be used alone as a means of materially increasing the nitrogen content of the average soil."

By using the known methods of improving soil fertility and relying on this organism as a last resort it seems that there will be bread for the world for many years to come, as far as the limiting factor of nitrogen is concerned.

George N. Mannfield, 67, for 10 years superintendent of the fish and game division, Indiana Department of Conservation, died last week from pneumonia.

"JUST WHAT IT TAKES TO PRODUCE GOOD CROPS"

JOE BRAY,
of Bedford, Ken-
tucky, who has
a National rep-
utation as an
outstanding
farmer,
writes as
follows:



"I have been using your fertilizer for the past 20 years. I find the quality excellent. JUST WHAT IT TAKES TO PRODUCE GOOD CROPS OF HIGH QUALITY."

Through forty years thousands of other leading farmers have had similar profitable results with the goods made by "The Fertilizer Leaders of America."

George Lucas, of Coalton, Ohio, writes:

"The quality of raw materials you use in your formulas certainly shows up at harvest time."

MAKE 1930 A BIGGER AND BETTER YEAR! TIE UP WITH "THE FERTILIZER LEADERS OF AMERICA." USE MORE POUNDS ON FEWER ACRES AND PRODUCE "GOOD CROPS OF HIGH QUALITY."

If your dealer does not sell it, write to us.



FEDERAL CHEMICAL CO., INC.
Louisville, Ky.
Nashville, Tenn. Columbus, O.

STOVER FEED GRINDERS



Cut Feeding Costs!

Save hundreds of dollars a year by grinding your own dry ear corn, shelled corn or small grain to satisfactory fineness for cattle feed! Thousands of owners of Stover feedmills are doing so regularly. You can too! The mill has a 3 to 6 bu. per hour per H.P. capacity. Cast iron breaker case, agitator in hopper, one-piece cob breaker and a unique device for taking up end-thrust. Hammer Type Mills also at new low prices.

Mail Coupon Below for FREE Literature TODAY
STOVER MFG. & ENGINE COMPANY
Also makers of Windmills, Engines, Pump Jacks, Limestone Pulverizers, etc.
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STOVER MFG. & ENGINE COMPANY
56 Lake Street, Freeport, Illinois

Without obligation, please send me literature on your line of STOVER Feed Grinders.

Name..... State.....
P. O.

CAN you run a tractor? There are many jobs open that you can get by advertising on Prairie Farmer Classified page.

Soil and Crops

FRANK I. MANN, Editor

Acid Resistant Legumes

O. H. S., Chariton Co., Mo., writes:

"What are some acid resistant legumes that you would suggest raising? We are 16 miles from a railroad thus making limestone very expensive."

There are a number of acid resistant legumes, but none of them have much value in this latitude, and I do not know that they would have in your latitude. The most promising is a strain of the beggar-weed family that is being called Cherokee clover. This is an annual legume, making a large growth of tops and extending roots well into the subsoil. It does not mature seed in this latitude; or at least I have not been able to get it to mature seed.

Another acid resistant legume is the Korean or Japan clover. This is also an annual, coming from seed each spring and dying out rather early in the fall. It does not make much growth in this latitude, as it requires a long season, a hot climate and a humid atmosphere. I doubt if it will prove of any practical value as far north as this, though it might do well with you. Another acid resistant legume is Dalea. This is also an annual legume. It makes a rather small growth and starts to form its seed about the first of July and makes no more growth. It has only a small value in improving soils, at least until its habits are improved. Other acid resistant legumes will be found in strains of velvet beans, which are grown largely in the Gulf States. I have been unable to get any of them to ripen seed in this latitude. This might be a good legume for your purpose if the seed could be secured each season at a price you could afford to pay. Probably the best acid resistant legume for you to try out is the Cherokee clover. This produces seed abundantly in the south and in time it might become cheap enough to use under such conditions as yours.

However, I am inclined to think that your best plan is to use the limestone and phosphate, notwithstanding your long haul, and prepare your soil to grow the most valuable of the legumes, the alfalfa and sweet clover which are not acid resistant.

Test Soybeans

E. W., Sangamon Co., Ill., writes:

"I had soybeans harvested before they were ready and left in the shock a long time. Will they grow?"

It is unsafe for us to say whether your soybeans would grow or not. The thing for you to do is to take a few hundred of these seeds from various parts of the storage and put them in sawdust, soil or a rag-doll tester and expose them to moisture at temperatures of 75° to 85° for a week. At the end of this time count your seeds that have grown good, strong vigorous plants. This is the only way to know that your seed will grow. This plan should be used on all kinds of seed even if harvested under best conditions.

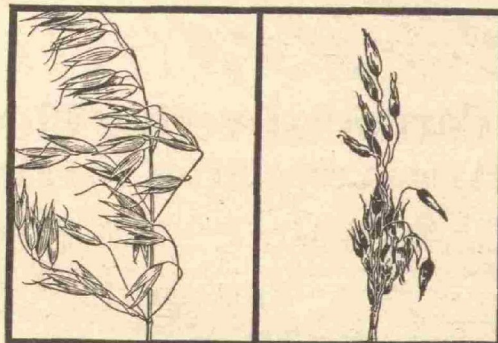
Indiana collected more than \$16,000,000 in gasoline taxes during 1929.

Unsigned letters or letters with initials are not answered by PRAIRIE FARMER.

A prize of \$10,000 will be awarded to the American citizen who has been responsible, during the preceding year, for the achievement in science of greatest potential value to the world, by the magazine, Popular Science Monthly. The year ends in June.

Control SMUTS for Bigger Oats Yield

No Seed Injury with Easy Ceresan Dust Treatment



HEALTHY Ceresan increases oats yields by preventing smut losses.

Now is the time to choose between a good stand and big acre yields of oats this season, or poor germination and a short, smutty crop.

The annual smut damage inflicted on oats is very severe. Destruction of a fifth of the crop is not unusual. Sometimes the loss is even more. In 1929, state and federal authorities say, oats suffered more than normal smut damage in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. The preceding year, Iowa's loss alone was 18,000,000 bushels.

Control Smuts before Planting

Now, by seed treatment with Du Bay Ceresan, you can control both loose and covered smuts before you plant. Farmers and farm authorities know this from actual experience. For example, Wisconsin Circular 133 states that Ceresan has given very good control of oats smuts. The Plant Disease Reporter for August, 1929, reported that dust treatment with Ceresan gave "good control" of oats smut in Iowa, and in Kansas, Ceresan dust treatments gave "excellent control" of oats smuts.

Harmless to Seed

Easy Ceresan dust treatment puts an end to the risk of seed injury that is always present in the wet formaldehyde treatment, which sometimes injures as much as 30% of the seed. Ceresan destroys smut organisms on seed oats, but is harmless to germination.

Ceresan Increases Oats Yields

By preventing crop damage from oats smuts, Ceresan increases yields per acre. The Illinois Agricultural Experiment

Station said in a bulletin that Ceresan gave perfect smut control, increasing the yield on smutty 60-Day Oats by 13.8 bushels per acre and on smutty Big 4 Oats, by 19.1 bushels per acre over the yields from untreated seed. These increases were about double the increases obtained by formaldehyde treatment.

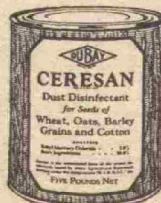
Also Controls Barley Diseases

Dust treatment of seed barley with Ceresan gives excellent control of stripe and covered smut and usually prevents seedling blight. An Illinois Experiment Station bulletin says: "For the treatment of these diseases, Ceresan seems to stand alone at the present time... This treatment controlled all three diseases remarkably well." In another practical test, Ceresan gave perfect control of both covered smut and stripe disease and produced a yield increase of over 5 bushels per acre.

Ceresan dust seed treatment is also effective in controlling many seed-borne diseases of spring wheat; rye; sorghums, such as kaffir corn and milo maize; millet and cotton.

Quick and Easy Seed Treatment

Dust seed treatment with Ceresan is quick, easy and inexpensive. Only 3 ounces required per bushel of seed oats, barley or cotton; 2 ounces per bushel of seed wheat, rye, sorghums or millet. No muss or bother. Just dust it on according to simple directions. Bigger yields of better grain pay big returns on this small investment. Seed treated as long as a month before sowing may be stored safely. Ask your dealer at once for our free Ceresan pamphlet, or write to Bayer-Semesan Company, Inc., 105 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.



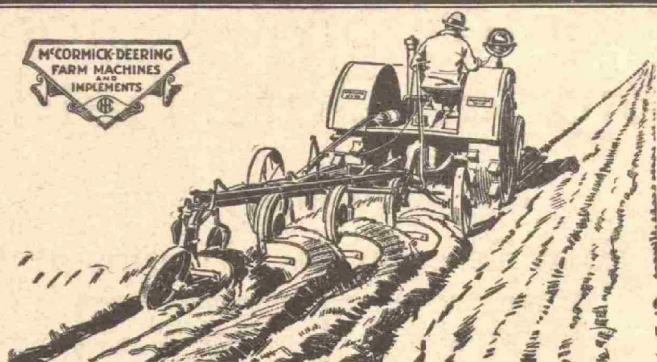
CERESAN

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Dust Disinfectant for Seed Grains and Cotton

SEMESAN JR.
for Seed Corn

SEMESAN
for Flowers and Vegetables

SEMESAN BEL
for Seed Potatoes

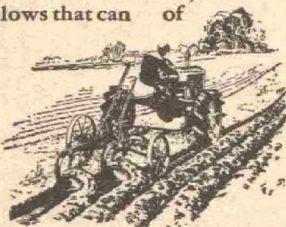


McCormick-Deering Plows Start Your Crops Off to Good Yields

THIS is the time to see the McCormick-Deering dealer for new plows needed for the Spring—plows that can be depended on for good plowing—that are balanced just right, are light draft, easy running, and built strong.

McCormick-Deering plows embrace a complete line for tractor and horse power—moldboard and

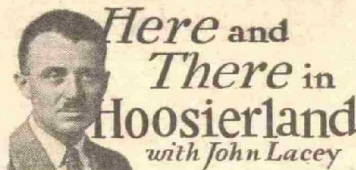
disk types—from one bottom up to four (disk plows vary to six). There is a wide variety of bottoms to meet all soil conditions—equipment to meet any special requirement.



Now, while you have time, it will pay to look at these plows in the McCormick-Deering dealer's store. Write for information on good plowing.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois
(Incorporated)

McCORMICK-DEERING Tractor and Horse PLOWS



Here and
There in
Hoosierland
with John Lacey

THESE lines are being written from LaFayette, where the annual Purdue Agricultural Conference, or Farmers' Week as it is sometimes called, is being held. In spite of unfavorable weather, floods and outbreaks of disease in various parts of the state, the first day's attendance broke all previous records, indicating that this event is enjoying increasing popularity, which I might remark, it richly deserves.

More and more, farmers and their wives appreciate the possibilities of Conference time as vacation time. If anybody needs a vacation it is the farmer and the farm woman, and this week of instruction and entertainment offers not only the facilities for a good vacation from farm tasks, but also an excuse to take a vacation, which after all is quite important. The instruction that is offered is distinctly worthwhile, but equally important is the possibility that the week offers for pleasant association with interesting people. I think that President Elliott had this in mind when he suggested, in greeting the visitors, that it might not be a bad idea some time to arrange a conference during which no mention would be made of agriculture. Dr. Elliott may have made the suggestion facetiously, knowing that it would not be taken seriously, but nevertheless I believe that behind it there was a serious thought.

It is a fine idea to have the annual meeting of the corn growers, the livestock men, the county agents, the institute people and others during this week because of the contacts that are easily made there. I know of no other state in which the university and extension forces are so widely and so well known over the state, and Conference week contributes heavily to this happy condition. After all, the university is owned by the people of Indiana, and it is right that all who can should make the greatest possible use of everything that the institution offers.

Everybody connected with Purdue University, from the students to the president, does everything possible to make the visitors feel at home. The Union building, which exists primarily for the use of the students, was turned over to the folks attending the Conference. The students did a fine thing when they decided to forego the use of the building during the week in order to make things

more pleasant for the guests. Students attended many of the meetings, but they invariably were courtesy itself in offering the best seats to the visitors and in conducting themselves in general with a deference to others that speaks well for their training.

The only criticism that most farmers make of the program is that there are too many things going on at once. They say that there are so many good things to attend that a person would have to be in three or four places at once to hear everything they would like to hear. I was surprised that there were not more people at the talk given by James R. Howard, former president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and now a field man for the Federal Farm Board. When Mr. Howard invited the people to ask questions, there was a surprising lack of interest. No doubt farm folks are deeply interested in the work of the board, but I believe that in the crowd attending the Conference at least there is little disposition to consider the farm board as a panacea for all the ills of agriculture. The usual attitude, as near as I can sense it, is that there are things that can be done by the board, but that it can not alter economic trends, and that the farmer's salvation depends primarily on himself.

A commendable feature of the program this year was the large number of talks given by men who are farmers. Speaking out of the richness of their own experience, they are usually tremendously effective. The farm people "make" the program, in more ways than one. The talent displayed in the musical stunt contest, for instance, was surprising. I have paid good money to see on the vaudeville stage acts that were far inferior to many that were staged by farm people in this contest. These stunts, particularly the ones in which a number of people appeared, are useful forms of community activity. Just as a crack basketball team arouses community spirit, a stunt in the musical contest sets the community cheering, which is a good thing for the community. We would all be better off if we would take more time for community activities, especially those which are productive of wholesome fun.

Porter county, Indiana, commissioners have approved a road building program for 1930 totaling approximately \$500,000 and proposing 13 roads, several of concrete.

Everett Miller was crowned corn king of Bartholomew county, Indiana, January 10, winning the grand sweepstakes prize in the county corn show on his exhibit of 10 ears of Johnson county corn.

Indiana Folks You'd Like to Know



PERRY HOOVER

PERRY HOOVER of Kosciusko county, has been farming for 30 years. He achieved success on land that was not originally any too productive. He has done it by feeding crops to livestock and returning the manure to the land, by growing legumes, and by the judicious use of fertilizers. He keeps five cows, 12 to 15 brood sows, and he feeds cattle regularly. Marl has been used to enable him to grow clover. He favors fertilizers of high analysis.

In his community affairs, Mr. Hoover has done more than his share. He is trustee of his church, chairman of the township farm bureau, and master of a subordinate Grange. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have raised three children, the youngest of whom is 21 years of age. They live in a very comfortable farm home, and they find time to take pleasant vacation trips by automobile.



THERE isn't any need to worry about selling those surplus bull calves, dogs, cockerels or hatching eggs. Just put a Classified Ad in PRAIRIE FARMER and you'll get cash orders in a hurry.

Hundreds and hundreds of farm folks are using PRAIRIE FARMER Classified Ads and making real money. You, too, can make quick sales and extra cash profits. Just try a Classified Ad in PRAIRIE FARMER when you have something to sell. See the Classified Ad page in this issue for rates and information.

COUGHS and COLDS

Dangerous complications can quickly develop if coughs and colds are neglected. At the first sign of trouble treat your horses with the old reliable

SPOHN'S COMPOUND

Praised by horse owners everywhere. Used by thousands for over 35 years. On sale at Drug Stores for 50c and \$1.25 per bottle or shipped direct, postage prepaid. FREE SAMPLE sent on Request. Write today! SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Dept. K-1, Goshen, Ind.

MAKE MONEY

Pulling stumps for yourself and others with "Hercules"—the fastest, easiest operating stump puller made. Horse or hand power. Easy terms—10% Down.



Cheapest Way to Pull Stumps

Write Quick for Agent's Offer. Big profits with easy work for you in my new special agent's offer. Also get my new big catalog—free. HERCULES MFG. CO. 1426 29th St. Centerville, Iowa

Reliable Advertisers only accepted in Prairie Farmer

Herd Infection—

Write for information. Ask for a FREE copy of THE CATTLE SPECIALIST and how to get the PRACTICAL HOME VETERINARIAN

a livestock Doctor Book without cost. Find out why your cows lose calves—why they retain the afterbirth—why they fail to breed—why they have garget—why your calves have scours and goiters—why you have a shortage of milk. Veterinary Advice Free. Write to

DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO. 136 Grand Avenue Waukesha, Wis.



I Advise All Christians with any spare time to take up this good work!

"I made my spare time yield me an average of \$47.42 extra money each week doing this pleasant, outdoor work of meeting and talking to folks during the first 11 weeks that I engaged in it—and I was proud of the nature of the work I was doing! For, I was helping people to make their land more fruitful and profitable and their homes more pleasing and valuable, by inducing them to plant Stark Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Shade Trees, Hedges, Vines and Rose Bushes.



Rev. C. E. King
Missouri

"Since I know the Stark men and know them for sincere Christian gentlemen, I believe other good Christian people will find joy and honest profit in this good and necessary work of helping improve Nature. So, I have permitted Stark Bro's to publish this statement in a few publications that circulate among good men and women of many denominations. I suggest that you write Stark Bro's for their spare-time proposition, for both women and men. You will find it attractive—and clean and honest."

—Rev. Charles E. King

I started by mailing in a coupon just like this! why not mail this one yourself!

STARK NURSERIES, P. F. 1-25-30
Box B-1006, Louisiana, Missouri

Tell me how I can MAKE EXTRA MONEY EACH WEEK talking to friends and neighbors about Stark Fruit Trees, Shrubs, etc., IN MY SPARE TIME.

Name.....

P. O.

St. or R. F. D. State.....

P.S. Even though you are not interested in making money selling Stark Trees, you WILL be interested in our remarkable 1930 Catalogs showing NEW BURN-BANK-STARK FRUITS, SHRUBS, FLOWERS and VEGETABLES in actual size and natural colors. Ask for them—SEND COUPON ABOVE.

EMPLOYMENT FOR 500 MEN AT ONCE

Mitchell, So. Dak.—Walter M. Willy, of this city, is in need of 500 men to help market his new and amazing invention which makes glare from passing automobiles impossible. This device fits and matches all cars. It can be installed in a minute. It is inexpensive. It is entirely different from anything else previously used for this purpose.

The inventor is now ready to place this remarkable discovery on the market and has an introductory free sample offer to mail you. Write Mr. Willy today. Charles Hickey wrote for this free sample offer. Since then Mr. Hickey has made \$4,931.50 profit and earned \$977.25 in prizes. To get this liberal offer simply write your name and address, enclose this ad in an envelope and address it to W. M. Willy, A-357 Logan Bldg., Mitchell, S. Dak.

SAVE your CHICKS

with **BETTER BUTT BROODER HOUSES**



Used, recommended by Poultry Raisers everywhere. Proven exclusive features and construction. Chicks saved, pay for a Better Built the first year. 10 sizes from \$29.50 up—all hardware included—double floors. Money back guarantee. See your Dealer—or write us.

IOWA MFG. COMPANY
392 Third Street, Sac City, Iowa

PRAIRIE FARMER Stops When Your Time Is Up.

Farm Mechanics

L. W. DICKERSON, EDITOR

"Good equipment makes a good farmer better."

Life of Batteries

Ordinarily the life of batteries in a farm lighting plant is about four or five years. At the end of that time they may have a good deal of sediment in them and will not hold a charge very long. Sometimes such batteries may be overhauled advantageously, but this should not be done until they have been examined by a battery expert.

If the batteries have had good care, often several years service may be secured by putting in new positive plates, new separators, and new electrolyte. Many times the negative plates also may be in bad shape and new batteries may be the only solution.

Estimating Corn in Crib

C. J. Schuyler Co., Ill., writes:

"How many cubic inches in a bushel of solid ear corn at cribbing time? I have a rule before me which reads: 'At 2 1/2 cubic feet to the bushel, divide the cubic feet in the crib by 2 1/2, or multiply by four and divide by nine.'"

The most generally accepted rule is to allow 2 1/2 cubic feet or 4,300 cubic inches per bushel. Farmers' Bulletin 1182—"Farm Inventories," states to divide the number of cubic feet by five and multiply by two to get the bushels of husked ear corn, and to divide by seven and multiply by two to get the bushels of ear corn in the shuck. This is the rule I have always used, and my experience is that it will check out very close to the bushels of shelled corn for practically all medium to large-eared varieties. Small, solid eared varieties will usually run a little higher in bushels of shelled corn than this rule gives, and 2 1/2 cubic feet or 3,900 cubic inches are sometimes used in estimating such corn. Dividing by five and multiplying by two, or multiplying by four and pointing off one decimal place, are the same as dividing by 2 1/2.

New Cotton Cooperative

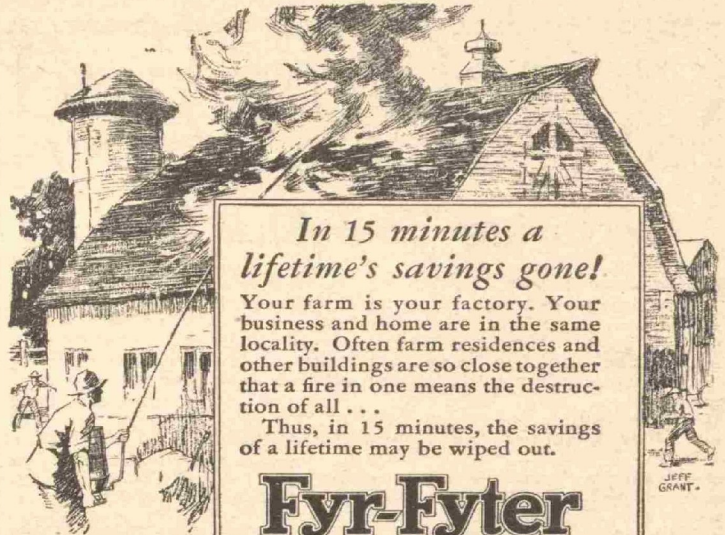
The third of the commodity marketing associations to be set up by the Federal Farm Board was brought into existence last week when papers were filed in Delaware for the incorporation of the American Cotton Cooperative Association, a \$30,000,000 farmer-owned and controlled central sales agency for the marketing of cotton handled by co-operators in the South.

Incorporators of the associations are Allan Northington, Alabama; Sam L. Morley, Oklahoma; Chas. G. Henry, Arkansas; J. E. Conwell, Georgia; Tait Butler, Tennessee; U. B. Blalock, North Carolina; R. O. McCutchen, South Carolina; N. C. Williamson, Louisiana; Gowan Jones, Texas; Fay Speery, New Mexico.

Radio Debate

A debate on the subject, "Resolved, that every farm youth should marry a farm girl," was the feature of Supper-time Program over WLS, Chicago, at 6:30 p. m. January 21. The program arranged by the Illinois Agricultural Association brought before the microphone farm debaters from the Logan County (Ill.) Farm Bureau.

J. H. Checkley, county farm advisor, led the debating delegation to the WLS studios. Those taking part on the program for the affirmative were Clem Garton and Oscar Mountjoy, and for the negative Jake Lauer and O. D. Brissenden.



In 15 minutes a lifetime's savings gone!

Your farm is your factory. Your business and home are in the same locality. Often farm residences and other buildings are so close together that a fire in one means the destruction of all...

Thus, in 15 minutes, the savings of a lifetime may be wiped out.

Fyr-Fyter SERVICE FOR FARMS

For this reason your fire risk problem is doubly serious. Away from neighbors and fire departments, you should be ready at a moment's notice to fight any small blaze.

Let Fyr-Fyter Service for Farms safeguard your family and defend your property.

All Fyr-Fyter extinguishers for farm use are built according to the requirements of the Standard Unit. They are freezeproof, easily operated, quick in action, and as effective on grease, gasoline and electrical fires as any other kind.

Don't take chances. Keep the upper hand of fire by being ready with Fyr-Fyter.

THE FYR-FYTER CO.
77025 Fyr-Fyter Building
DAYTON, OHIO



Reminder to write:

Drop me a line today and I will make you a liberal proposition whereby you may become Fyr-Fyter's special representative in your community, thereby making money for yourself while aiding in this great work of helping to reduce fire waste on the farm.

RAY C. HAHN
Sales Director

Elgin Ribstone Silos

Reinforced poured cement staves. Built to last according to latest concrete standards. Write for prices on early orders.

Mason & Lawrence, Elgin, Ill.

FREE

Our Catalog, and it's a dandy. All the best hardy flowering Plants, Shrubs, Trees, Cl. Vines, Bulbs, Seeds, Fruit, Shade & Ornamental trees. If you want the best, write ERNST NURSERIES, Eaton, O., Box P

Over 40,000 Hog Raisers

are saving thousands of dollars in feed by using this famous ECONOMY FEEDER.

Saves you enough feed to pay for itself in few months. Pigs gain fast—under our special terms your KALAMAZOO SILO earns its cost before final payment. Learn many advantages in KALAMAZOO GLAZED TILE for silos, other farm buildings—write for free literature and special offer.

THE HARGROVE COMPANY
(See Menus Silo & Mfg. Co.) 409 N. Y. Ave., DES MOINES, IOWA

Silos-Buildings-

Save money. Order your silo now, delivery now or later. Special discount to early buyers—under our special terms your KALAMAZOO SILO earns its cost before final payment. Learn many advantages in KALAMAZOO GLAZED TILE for silos, other farm buildings—write for free estimates. KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO. 616 HARRISON, KALAMAZOO MICH

KALAMAZOO SILOS



200 lb Hogs Age 4 mos

Hog-Fat has done it. Less Work..Less Feed

10 cents brings \$1.00 SIZE BOX for every hog owner to try who has never used Hog-Fat.

E. B. Marshall Co., Dept. 7001, Milwaukee, Wis.

LIMESTONE PULVERIZERS and SWING HAMMER FEED MILLS

Try them out on your own farm before paying. Write for free literature.

O. B. WISE COMPANY, Knoxville, Tennessee

WANTED OLD ADDRESS

When sending in change of address on your subscription PLEASE give the old address as well as the new.

This insures prompt change.

Rowe Self-Feeder Saves 1/4 the Feed CAN'T CLOG! CATALOG-FOLDER Free

The Rowe Self-Feeder saves the labor of hand feeding. Saves feed, too. Self-fed hogs benefit from every mouthful, mature earlier, on a less feed. The Rowe Self-Feeder handles all feeds, under all conditions—even ear corn and ground oats. Rowe Feed Silos are wider at bottom than top. "Hydraulic" and sloping are impossible. The patented Rowe Pull-a-vators and steep sloping floor means feed in troughs always. Sliding steel regulator bands accurately control the flow—no spilling or waste. Portable—waterproof. (24) Strongly built in 3 sizes. Illustrated Catalog-Folder gives low prices, all details. Write Rowe Manufacturing Co., 458 Fourth St., Galesburg, Ill.

Speak a Good Word for Prairie Farmer when writing to advertisers. It helps us and helps you.

Home and Household

Editors: Miss Lois Schenck
Miss Martha Crane
Mrs. Lena Stevenson Mann

Doctoring Your Sick Floors

WHEN floors become difficult to clean, lose their fresh color, and develop a rough surface, it is time to re-do them. These symptoms should not be allowed to develop to the point where an expensive cure is necessary.

In prescribing for run-down floors we divide them into two classes: finished and unfinished. In the first group is the floor previously painted, varnished, or lacquered. If the old finish is good, it needs no more than thorough cleaning. Sandpapering, however, is always advisable, and is absolutely necessary when a varnished floor is to be refinished with another material.

Before staining floors, use a paint and varnish remover to take off the old finish. Waxed or oiled floors must have their finish removed completely with turpentine or other grease remover. If the finish is badly cracked or chipped, sandpaper it or treat it with a commercial remover. Then wash the surface with turpentine or benzine, and sandpaper it when dry.

Old, unfinished floors require a different kind of treatment. First scrub them thoroughly with warm water and household ammonia, using one part ammonia to eight parts water. A stronger solution may be needed for grease spots and stains. Occasionally these will be so stubborn as to require alcohol or a spot remover. Waxed or oiled floors do not require this kind of cleaning, but be sure that the wax or oil has been removed before the new paint is applied.

Floors of open grain wood which have never been finished will require a paste wood filler, brushed onto the bare wood. Soft wood floors are some times treated with a liquid filler, but this step is omitted by many painters.

If a varnish or stain finish is desired and floors are badly discolored, bleaching is necessary. To bleach a floor, a solution of oxalic acid crystals and hot water, as many crystals as easily can be dissolved in the water, should be applied with a scrubbing brush and left on the floor until the stains disappear. Then wash the surface thoroughly with clear, hot water. As oxalic acid is poisonous, wear rubber gloves while applying it. Second or third applications of the acid solution may be necessary if all the stains do not disappear the first time.

Now that the surface has been properly prepared for painting, it is

Some good home suggestions thoughtfully sent in by Mrs. A. W. Gray, Marion county, Illinois, are mighty acceptable and we pass them on to our readers, as follows:

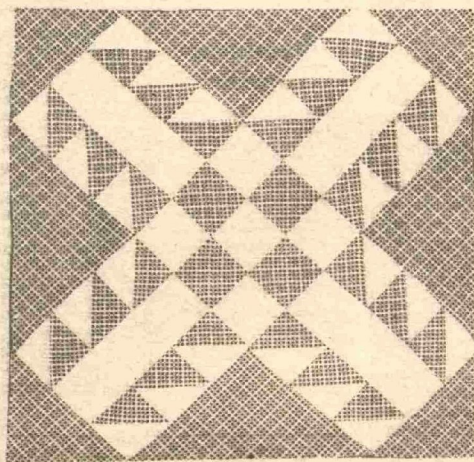
A good-sized chamois skin and clear water for cleaning windows saves drying or using prepared cleaner.

A pillow filled with dried pine needles makes an enjoyable gift for the sofa or day bed.

Make some tub-fast cretonne comforts using home-washed sheep wool pulled apart and spread evenly. It makes light and very warm comforts avoiding the scratchy, wool blanket. To make father's and brother's winter coats much warmer, comfort some sheep's wool under the linings of their chore coats.

To make some cheap, serviceable drinking fountains, use worn-out granite dish pans or kettles and add a concrete bottom to stop leaks.

well to give a thought to the kind of finish most appropriate for the particular room. In general, the bedroom and breakfast room are best suited to painted or lacquered floors, and the stained floor is attractive in an informal room. There is no hard and fast rule about the choice of finishes other than the one that the floor must be considerably deeper in color than the walls, which in turn are darker than the ceiling.



The latter you can order for 10 cents from the Household Department, PRAIRIE FARMER, 1230 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago. Send coin or stamps.

Try This on Father

Cottage Pudding

One-half cup butter, one-half cup sugar, one egg well-beaten, one cup milk, two cups flour, 2½ level teaspoons baking powder, one-half teaspoon salt. Caramel Sauce—Two and one-half tablespoons butter, one tablespoon flour, one cup brown sugar, one cup boiling water. Bake cake dough in muffin pans. Cook sauce until thick. Pour over cakes and serve.

Mrs. HUGH W. JAMESON.

Montgomery Co., Ill.

This is O. K. HUGH W. JAMESON.

Doughnuts Delicate

One cup sour milk, one cup granulated sugar, one cup mashed potatoes, one level teaspoon soda, one level teaspoon salt, one tablespoon vanilla flavoring, two eggs, three cups flour and one teaspoon baking powder. Beat eggs well. Mix ingredients together. EVELYN DUNKLE.

LaGrange Co., Ind.

This recipe is O. K. ELMER L. DUNKLE.

Mr. Lindy's Wonder Cake

One-half cup shortening, one-half cup milk, two cups pastry flour, 1½ cups powdered sugar, two teaspoons baking powder, one teaspoon vanilla extract, six egg whites. Cream shortening with powdered sugar. Add milk with flour sifted with baking powder. Add extract and fold in beaten egg whites. Bake in three greased layer tins in moderate oven at 325° F. for 26 minutes. Increase to 350° F. last half of baking. When done make an imitation of Lindy's airplane with candy "red hots." GENEVIE DOUGLAS.

Pulaski Co., Ill.

This is O. K. ED. DOUGLAS.

"I have learned so much from the PRAIRIE FARMER Household Department. I don't believe I have seen a more valu-

The general directions on a can of paint, varnish, shellac, or stain should be carefully followed. Only a paint or varnish intended for floors should be used for that purpose. A tough and elastic varnish should be selected for the floor as it stands much longer wear. Three coats of paint are necessary on an unfinished floor, and two coats for refinishing. When starting to refinish, it is wise to remember to begin at the far corner of the room from the exit and work toward the door so that the section in front of it will be the last painted.

A striking combination of color is found in this, the "Kentucky Cross Roads" quilt pattern, undoubtedly inspired by the fine, old-time meeting places where roads joined in Kentucky.

It is found in hundreds of southern homes today, and is sent us by Mrs. Grace Jones, our "quilt pattern lady". She says the color combinations of rose and green, blue and yellow, or any dainty color with white, make a very pretty quilt. Don't your fingers itch to get hold of some goods and a pattern?

able department for women than this," writes Mrs. William Ohlson, DuPage county, Illinois. "I wait for it every week, and I'm just crazy about your quilt patterns." That's the way we like to have you feel about it, Mrs. Ohlson.—Household Editor.

Don't You Like Them?

Only a confirmed anti-feminist could resist the allure of the new lines which seem to be falling rapidly toward the ankles.

However, for general wear, the approved length is three to four inches below the knee. No. 3078 presents the new lines modified for the mature woman for street wear. Its ripply jabot and skirt fullness carry the new ideas. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46.

For the young and very slender woman No. 3139 is particularly becoming for afternoon or evening wear. Its applied circular pieces form a skirt of fluttery aspect. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42.

Order patterns, which are priced 15 cents, from PRAIRIE FARMER Pattern Department, 1230 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago. The splendid Winter Fashion Book is 15 cents.

Order Blank

Inclosed find \$.....
For patterns
Size Price
Name
No. & Street
City
State

Vermilion Women Meet

Despite icy highways and grounded telephone lines, the Vermilion County (Ill.) Home Bureau attracted approximately 100 members to its annual meeting, January 10, Danville, to review activities of the past year and plan new ones for the coming year.

Those who braved the hazardous driving learned from enthusiastic reports that their organization has a successful year behind and a rosy one ahead. They thrilled together over the 75 new members, and then turned to honor the 12 charter members present and those 10 who did not miss a meeting in the past year. Miss Lura Jane Rankin is the county home adviser.

High entertainment were the fictionalized and "versified" unit reports. One of the older groups told of beautifying the church yards in its local village. Another reported, with apologies to Longfellow, the raising of money through a pictured food sale. Pie sales seemed to break the financial crust in another unit, while "hen parties" resulting in the sale of the hens, laid a nest egg for still another unit. The totalled accomplishments instilled a deep pride in the hearts of everyone present.

Home Bureau, as a big, professional homemakers' organization extending across the United States and into other countries, was the picture painted by Miss Louise Chase, assistant state leader of home economics extension.

"Just think, our dues amount to only six cents a week," she said. "If that money were invested in anything else, it would not yield as big results. Approximately 340,000 rural adults in the United States are registered in correspondence courses, according to the Department of Adult Education in Washington, and their tuition far exceeds the Smith-Lever fund.

"We should convince these people," she continued enthusiastically, "that Home Bureau offers the same thing with a personal teacher, and further, it keeps your money in the country."

(Concluded on page 31)



The new Morrison, when completed, will be the world's largest and tallest hotel—46 stories high, with 3,400 rooms.



Chicago's MORRISON HOTEL

Cor. Madison and Clark Sts.
Tallest in the World
46 Stories High

Closest in the city to offices,
theatres, stores and
railroad
depots

**1944 Rooms
\$2.50 Up**

—all outside, with bath,
running ice water, tele-
phone, bed-head lamp and
Servidor. A housekeeper
on every floor; garage
service for all guests.

FIXED PRICE MEALS

Club Breakfast . . . 35c to \$1.00
Business Men's Luncheon . . . 50c
Table d'Hôte Dinner . . . 1.25

MORRISON HOTEL
THE HOTEL OF VARIETY SERVICE
ON THE MADISON-CLARK STREET
CORNER IN THE HEART OF CHICAGO

Thrilling to Make ROSES this New Way



It's sheer joy to make flowers the new Dennison way. Perfect blossoms seem to grow at your finger tips while you watch. Soon you are making gorgeous bouquets of all your favorites—sweet peas, poppies, jonquils, pond lilies, daffodils—with 60 varieties of flowers to choose from. Use them to decorate your home, for favors, for gifts, to sell.

FREE Instructions and Sample Materials

To prove how easily you can make perfect flowers by this new plan we will send you absolutely free, complete directions and sample materials for making roses. Simply send the coupon. And remember that Dennison materials for flower making and all sorts of fascinating craft work are obtainable at department and stationery stores, and many drug stores. Mail the coupon today.

DENNISON'S, Dept. 88-N
62 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Please send me free instructions and sample materials for making roses.

Name _____

Street or R. F. D. _____

City _____ State _____

Why not let us include some of these Dennison books?

Check those you want and enclose proper amount.

.....Crape Paper Flower Making 10c

.....Sealing Wax Craft 10c

.....Waxed Food Lilies (Free)

.....Weaving Paper Bells 10c

.....Cellophane Flowers (Free)

.....Crape Paper Candles (Free)

.....Party Table Decorations 10c

.....Novelty Dolls (Free)

Dennisoncraft

**PRAIRIE FARMER Stops
When Your Time Is Up.**

Our Weekly Sermon

Lake Galilee or Dead Sea

By Dr. J. W. Holland

FROM the hills of Lebanon, the water flows down in a stream called the River Jordan. It is a river below sea level. Two lakes are in its course.

The first is lovely Galilee. Artists and poets have vied with each other in portraying its beauty. Religion turns its heart to this blue bit of water as to a shrine. We sing about it. Little children dream of its beauty.



DR. HOLLAND

Galilee is a bird haven. Fish sport in its waters. Children play on its shore. Each returning spring throws down her bridal veil of flowers.

Southward the Jordan flows into another lake. It is the Dead Sea. It is the saltiest water in the world. There is no life in its depths. Vegetation cannot grow along its shores. It is almost impossible for a man to swim in it because of its high specific gravity.

It is the Dead Sea. Galilee is a living sea. One river feeds both. What makes the difference? Just this:—the river flows through Galilee. It empties into the Dead Sea. One lake has an outlet, the other only an inlet.

The slight saltiness that there is in all water has for ages poured into the Dead Sea. Evaporation has left behind the salt. In future ages the lake will be but a salt bed.

Human lives are similar to these two bodies of water, I thank God there are so many Galilee people. They pass their blessings on to other people.

I think now of a woman who has been denied many of the blessings of life, including a home and children of her own. What does she do? Repine and mope? Not for an hour. She is interested in an institution that brings health and happiness to little crippled children. Her face is always radiant. She is a Lake Galilee.

Not long ago I visited with a person who had been born with a silver spoon in his mouth. For sixty years he has been receiving things. So far as I could see, everything that has come to him, he has kept. His great pronouns are, "Me, My, Mine." He is an old salt crusted over with selfishness. His friends endure him while other people avoid him. He is a Dead Sea.

The Dead Sea has this philosophy:—"This beautiful doctrine of service is all bunk. For centuries I have kept what has come to me. Those who blame me have foolishly given away what has been given to them. I can live without birds and fish and children."

Galilee has a different voice. "I pass on everything that comes to me. So I am ever fresh and pure. Little children love me and come here to play. Birds come to drink and bathe their plumage. Men come here for food. Once the Master walked along my shore, and I am a shrine for those who love God."

To get and keep spells stagnation. To get and share means happiness.

Mrs. J. Boyd, Peoria Co., Ill.—"When traveling through a sleet storm throw a little fine salt on the windshield. It will give you clear vision to see the road."

Meet Your WLS Favorites in This New Book!



A Picture
Story of the
Other End
of Your
Radio

Containing
a Complete
Radio Log
with Power
and Fre-
quencies of
all U. S.
Stations

NOW YOU can know what the popular WLS entertainers look like. In response to the flood of requests for photographs, we have published a Family Album of the WLS gang. It contains pictures and interesting side lights on the folks behind the microphones. You'll get a thrill out of meeting them face to face through this new book.

The WLS Family Album takes you behind the scenes, shows how programs are built and put on the air—the men and women responsible for them.

Interesting poses of fun-makers, snapshots of the singers, costume photographs, everything. A 52-page book full of pictures that you will want to treasure and keep.

Features of the WLS Family Album

Pictures of all WLS entertainers and personnel, Announcers, Concert Orchestra, Anvil Chorus, Barn Dance Crew, Dinnerbell Gang, WLS Christmas Tree, Homemakers' speakers, Jim Poole, Raymond Warren, the Prairie Farmer staff, WLS Advertising Talent, etc.

Stories about WLS features and staff entertainers.

Pictures and story about WLS engineering staff.

Page about the Little Brown Church, Book Shop and Angelus.

Story about NBC programs that come to you over WLS.

A page of square-dance calls.

Words and music for favorite songs of Bradley Kincaid, Arkansas Woodchopper and Pie Plant Pete.

A complete radio log including location and wave length of all leading stations of America.

A radio map of the U. S.

Sent postpaid for 50 cents. Send a dollar bill and get an extra copy for a friend.

WLS The Prairie Farmer Station, 1232 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Illinois

WLS—The Prairie Farmer Station,
1232 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Enclosed find \$..... for which send me
copies of the WLS Family Album. (50c per copy)

Name

R. F. D. Town State

Our Junior Page



"Jack and Jill went up the hill,
To fetch a—can of milk.
Jack and Jill came down the hill,
And not a drop was—spilt."

The Jack and Jill in this picture are Clifford Oscar Dickey, age 6, and Virginia May Dickey, age 7, of Sullivan county, Indiana. The picture was sent in by their great-uncle, Mr. E. P. Thompson.

Our Safety Story

Dear Boys and Girls:

I want to tell you this week about Betty Jean. The other day she came home from school and just as she was about to enter the yard she saw her little brother, Robert, standing on the porch steps, waving his little hand and saying: "I am glad you are back from school, Betty Jean!"

Of course Betty was pleased with such a fine reception, but looking closer she saw a large icicle hanging right above Bobby's head! She immediately picked him up and took him into the house and told her mother about the big icicle. Then all three went out with a broom to knock it down. And when they reached the step, there was the icicle lying on the porch all broken to pieces. They were very happy that Betty had taken Bobby away, for he surely would have been injured had she not done so.

Junior Guard Safety Legion members know that icicles are dangerous, especially in thawing weather, and they see to it that they are broken off if hanging where someone might be injured. Juniors who are working on their scrapbooks might put in a picture of a big icicle.

COMMANDER SAFETY.

Junior Work Shop

How many boys and girls listen in on the Junior Work Shop over W L S? "Sam Hill" is the boy who runs it, and he will tell you how to make a kite that looks like a boat, aeroplane gliders, doll furniture, walnut shell mice, turtles, and rabbits. Tune in at 10:45 Saturday morning, and you will learn how to make many more beautiful toys for yourself. It will be so much fun!

Safety Legion, Attention!

Uncle Toby Tells How the Contest Is Running

HOW are those scrapbooks coming along that so many of our Junior boys and girls are making? There are certainly going to be a number of fine books by the time you all get through with them, and they will be useful, too. Just think! A Safety Scrapbook that will be full of good suggestions for the boys and girls, on how to make our homes places of greater Safety and Happiness.

If there are still more Juniors who are anxious to join in on the contest, it is not too late. You still have a whole month to work on your scrapbooks and you can find lots of pictures, articles

if there are any boys and girls who want to enter the contest, here is what they must do: They must fill out this coupon below and send it in with five cents and join the Safety Legion. The next thing to do is to find the December 28 issue of PRAIRIE FARMER and clip the Rules of the Contest and paste them in the front of their scrapbooks.

Save The Rules

It is very important that you have these rules in your scrapbook. If you cannot find them, just write to Uncle Toby, and ask for a copy of the rules. He will be very glad to send them.



Scrapbook makers will be glad to see another picture that they can color and put in their books. You might put this with the story of Helen, because it shows the danger of playing with matches.

Be sure and paste all your pictures and readings in neatly, when you do paste them in, because when your scrapbooks are judged 20 per cent will be counted on neatness.

and reading on Safety to paste into your book. Then you will be able to compete for the grand prizes, too.

Prizes

And what fine prizes these are! The best scrapbook, you know, will win five dollars, and in addition to that, the winner will receive a beautiful American flag to present to his school. Then if you don't win the first prize, you will still have a chance to win one of the others, because there are seven other prizes: second prize, \$3; third, \$2, and for the next five best scrapbooks, \$1 each.

It is not too late to get in the running for one of these prizes. And

Any boy or girl who is interested in making our homes a place of greater Safety and Happiness can join the Junior Guard Safety Legion. Just clip the coupon, fill it out and mail it with five cents enclosed, and you, too, will receive your beautiful Safety Legion certificate and emblem to wear.

Dear Uncle Toby:

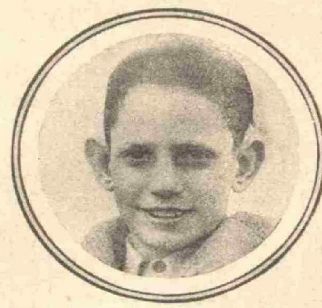
At my school they had moving pictures. It was about a little boy who was playing with matches. He was burned and after that he didn't play with matches.

LaPorte Co., Ind. VERA BOARDMAN.

Dear Commander Safety:

I am having quite a time playing my French Harp or Harmonica. Will you help me play it?

Green Co., Wis. THEODORE OTT.



Safety Legion members everywhere will be glad to meet another one of our new members, Dean Davis, from Coles county, Illinois. "I am very interested in the welfare of others," says Dean, "and I want to do my part toward helping others prevent accidents." That's the right spirit, and we're glad to see you here, Dean.—U. T.

Best Letter of the Week

Many boys and girls are joining the Safety Legion every day, and this letter from another Wisconsin Junior is just one of many that Uncle Toby receives every day from boys and girls who are willing to do what they can to make our homes a place of greater Safety and Happiness.

Dear Uncle Toby:

I am eight years old and in the fourth grade. Two weeks ago today I fell on the ice and broke my left elbow. I shall not be able to go to school for some time. My mother and I are going to have lessons at home every day so I can keep up with my studies. On my last report card I had six 95's and two 90's. I have started to make a Safety Scrapbook, also.

BETTY FRANCES ZIMMERMAN,
Green Co., Wis.

Dear Uncle Toby:

A few days ago a barn burned near us and 85 head of cattle and some horses. It happened in the morning before the farmer was up.

Walworth Co., Wis. LOUIS MARCES

JUNIOR GUARD SAFETY LEGION Application Blank

PRAIRIE FARMER
Junior Guard Safety Legion,
1230 West Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Commander Safety:

I am willing to do my part to help to make our country a place of greater Safety and Happiness.

Enclosed please find my membership fee (Five Cents) for which please send me my emblem and certificate.

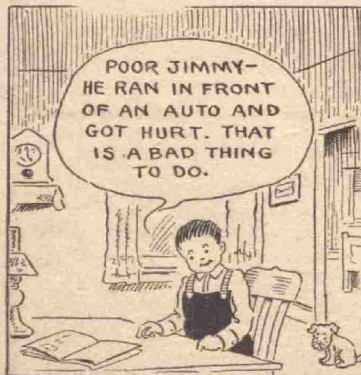
Name..... Age.....

Town..... County.....

RFD..... State.....

Do you hear the J. G. S. L. Broadcast every Monday.....

Little Bobby Boots



Tunes in on the Radio Meeting

Radio Program

(Concluded from page 4)

by Clyde North, Scott County, Illinois.
7:30 Walgreen Hour.
8:00 Musical Program (Swift & Co.)
8:30 Anvil Chorus.

Thursday, January 30

A. M.
10:45 Coleman Light Opera Program (Records).
P. M.
12:45 "The Cornborer—1930 Model" by W. P. Flint, Chief Entomologist, State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Illinois. Music (Swift & Co.)
2:00 "Sausage on Ground Hog Day" by R. W. Thompson, Chicago Meat Council, Chicago, Illinois. Music (Swift & Co.)
2:30 Mrs. Mary P. Warburton, Columbia College of Expression, reading; Farm Woman Speaker on Prairie Farmer's Homemakers' Hour.
7:30 Champion Sparkers (NBC).
8:00 Allis Chalmers Program.
8:30 Jack Frost Musical Moments (NBC).
9:00 Allstate Orchestra.
9:30 Orpheus Male Chorus.
10:00 Continental Oil Program (NBC).
10:30 Musical Program.
11:00

Friday, January 31

A. M.
11:45 "Town Crier" Cooking School.
P. M.
12:45 "More About the Cornborer" by W. P. Flint, Chief Entomologist, State Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Illinois. Music (Swift & Co.)
1:30 "Open Paced" by Meta H. Given, Director Home Economics Department, Evaporated Milk Company, Chicago, Ill. Music (Swift & Co.)
2:00 Address, Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, U. S. A. Annual Meeting (NBC).
3:00 Special School Program dedicated to Shelby, Michigan School.
6:30 "Making Farm Machinery Last" by Leonard Slygh, Stark County, Illinois. Musical Program.
7:30 Silvertone Orchestra.
8:00 The Prairie Players and WLS Singers.
8:30 Planters Pickers Orchestra (NBC).
9:00 Musical Program.
10:00 St. Regis Hotel Orchestra (NBC).
10:30
11:00 WLS Show Bost.

Saturday, February 1

P. M.
12:45 Keystone Steel & Wire (NBC).
1:30 Dinnerbell Program.
2:00 Merry-Go-Round.
7:30 Corn Belt Hatchery Program.
8:00 Aladdin Dance Band.
8:30 Miller's Minstrels.
9:00 Calumet Sociability Hour.
9:30
10:00 National Barn Dance Program.
12:00

Sunday, February 2

P. M.
12:25 WLS Concert Orchestra.
12:55 Markets; Weather.
1:00 Troika Bells (NBC).
1:30 Milady's Musicians (NBC).
2:00 WLS Players and WLS Singers.
6:00 Heroes of the World (Dumont Motors).
6:30 Little Brown Church of the Air.
7:30 Chase & Sanborn Choral Orchestra (NBC).

WLS Features Daily Except Sunday

A. M.
6:00 Smile-A-White Program.
6:30 Checkboard "Good Morning".
7:00 Johnson Old-Maniac.
7:15 Morning Devotional (NBC).
7:30 WLS Trading Post.
8:00 Smile-A-White Time Signals.
8:45 Farm News, Crop Reports.
9:00 Hog Market, Poultry, Livestock Receipts.
9:10 Weather.
9:15 Ticker Topics Time.
9:25 Early Livestock Market, Jim Poole.
9:40 Early Butter and Egg Market.
9:45 Livestock Bulletin Board (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday).
9:50 Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Market.
10:00 Silent.
10:30 Homemakers' Bazaar.
11:00 Butter and Egg Market Report.
11:05 Livestock Market Report, Jim Poole.
11:15 Silent.
11:45 Old Time Times, Weather.
11:50 Early Grain Market Report.
11:55 Livestock Market Wires.
P. M.
12:00 National Farm and Home Hour (NBC).
12:30 Closing Livestock Market, Jim Poole.
12:45 Swift & Co. Souvenir Program (Except Saturday).
1:15 Closing Butter and Egg Market.
1:25 Closing Grain Market.
1:30 Dinnerbell Program.
2:00 Martha Logan Time (Except Saturdays).
2:30 Homemakers' Bazaar (Except Saturdays).
4:30 Late Afternoon Musical.
5:00 Silent.
6:10 Book of Rural Life.
6:30 Supper Time Program.
7:00 Old Bill's Book Shop (Except Saturdays).
7:10 The Angelus.
7:15 Silent.

Correction!

The picture on the cover page of our January 11 issue of the Stephen C. Foster Memorial at Pittsburg, instead of the Judge Rowan home at Bardstown, Kentucky, as stated in the caption under the picture. We regret the error which occurred in the caption.

Marie Jose of Belgium, who recently wedded the Italian prince, brought a dowry of approximately \$6,500,000. This makes the young couple one of the wealthiest in Europe.

The Illinois Brotherhood of Threshermen will hold its annual meeting at the Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, March 4-6. At that time plans will be formulated to correct the law which now requires, according to Attorney-General Carlstrom's ruling, that threshing engines be licensed in order to

move on the highways. All farmers are invited to the meeting, according to President Dan S. Zehr.

Hog Prospects

(Concluded from page 3)

price of bacon in the first 11 months of 1929 was 61 per cent over 1923, pork chops were 77 per cent over, and hams 105 per cent over. The general level of all staple foods was 56.5 per cent over the pre-war year. Lard was cheap as it averaged only 16 per cent over 1913. Lard production was heavy during the year, and competition from substitutes was more extreme both in domestic and European markets. Apparently, it is becoming increasingly difficult to get consumers to absorb our lard output.

Either because consumers prefer them or because of superior advertising and selling methods, vegetable lard substitutes since 1920 have brought more per pound at retail than lard. In the last few years, the margin has widened and averaged 6.3 cents in the last two years, which is the highest as far back as 1919, when the record starts. Lard prices at retail dropped about five cents a pound from 1925 to 1929, but lard substitutes declined only about one cent.

Hog producers of European countries have been under the influence of a favorable feed-hog price ratio for over a year. The representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture stationed abroad are confident that American hog products will meet increased competition in European markets during 1930. In Denmark, this increase is already being reflected in larger exports than a year previous. Receipts in British and German markets are still running lighter than a year previous, but are expected to increase by spring or summer. Advice to avoid overproduction is being broadcast to German farmers. Reports from Ireland, Netherlands, Poland and southeastern Europe also indicate that production is being increased. Marketing may not become unduly heavy until late in 1930, however. Consumer buying power abroad is expected to be as good as in the past year.

Our exports of hams and shoulders, bacon and pickled pork in 1929 reached 315 million pounds against 274 million pounds in 1928. Exports of lard were 822 million pounds against 741 million a year earlier. Foreign countries took more, even though they had to pay slightly above average prices per pound.

But, they will reduce these purchases as soon as possible, owing to the desire to improve their trade balances. The tendency is to protect their own producers by tariff walls. Liberal crops of feed grains and feed potatoes are enabling them to increase production.

The fact that a considerable part of the hog product placed in storage a year ago could only be sold at a loss suggests that speculation demand will be weaker this year. It will fluctuate, however, with changes in opinion as to the future supply and demand.

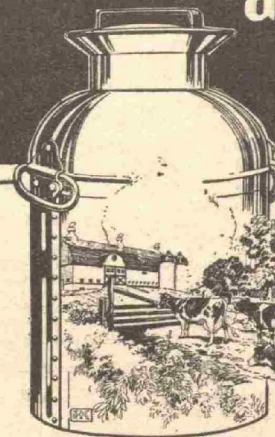
The foregoing comments bear on probable market conditions and price changes for the coming year as a whole. The path prices will take during the year and the time the individual sells will have much to do with the results of his operations. In 1929, the average price of hogs at Chicago was \$10.20. The year started with an average of \$9.15 in January, rose to \$11.55 in March, fell to an average of \$10.75 in June, advanced to \$11.30 in July, and dropped back to \$9.15 in November.

Prices in 1930 seem likely to fluctuate over a smaller range. But, they are likely to show the usual seasonal features of a rise up to early spring, followed by a decline by early summer, then a summer rise, and finally an autumn decline.

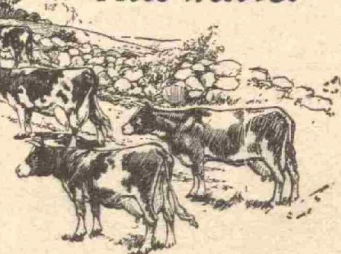
HELP

for your overworked dairy cows

Try this sane
Conditioning
Program



Go after 10%
More Milk
This Winter



If you permit a barn-full of cows to go through a long period of winter feeding without conditioning aid—you are passing up real money. Very few animals enter the stable in the Fall with the stamina and vigor to get all the milk-values out of the dry winter ration. Digestion and assimilation soon get sluggish—expensive feed goes to waste.

and assimilation enables the cow to thrive and yield to capacity on her natural diet. Feed that costs you real money is conserved and converted without waste.

Condition with KOW-KARE before Calving

It is a proven fact that in average dairies an increase of only ten percent in the milk yield will DOUBLE the net profit. That is why cow owners gladly pay the few cents a day per cow that KOW-KARE conditioning costs. They have found by experience that conditioned cows eat better and milk better—and are seldom the prey of costly diseases and disorders.



For the shock and strain that calls upon every reserve of bodily vigor, each freshening cow should be prepared by a regular period of KOW-KARE conditioning before and after the ordeal. Many troubles that arise only at calving time are effectively avoided if normal vigor is maintained.

KOW-KARE is sold by drug, feed, hardware and general stores—

\$1.25 and 65¢ sizes. Directions on each package.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Dept. 35, Lyndonville, Vermont



Valuable Cow Book FREE

Authoritative and complete—fitted to the everyday reference needs of the cow owner. Tells how to quickly recognize cow ailments by their symptoms—how to treat them and reduce your loss from disease. Illustrated—and full of general dairy hints and information. Send today for your copy.



Opportunities!

THE Classified Ad page in PRAIRIE FARMER each week is full of opportunities for every member of the farm family. PRAIRIE FARMER Classified Ads are the solution of a thousand wants—the common market place for hundreds and hundreds of people—the biggest bargain counter in the country—over

which buying, selling, barter and exchange are conducted with both economy and satisfaction.

If yours is a problem of selling quickly for cash—job hunting—home furnishing—buying or renting—if you want to sell your old tractor or some other article of value which has outlived its usefulness for you—use PRAIRIE FARMER Classified Ads for Action!

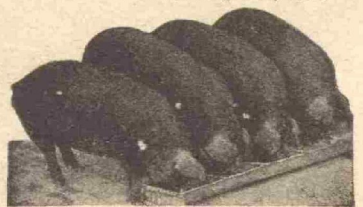
Hogs Gained 230 Pounds in 5½ Months

New Easy Treatment Wards Off Sickness and Puts On Quick Gains
Sample FREE!

Mail the coupon—NOW—for free sample of the improved, easy-to-give liquid product that so many thousands of hog raisers are using successfully.

Let Chas. Mosier, (Neb.) tell you his experience. Recently, he sold a bunch of hogs that averaged 230 lbs. at 5½ months. He writes:

"They were the finest bunch I ever raised. They were fed 'Liquid HOG-HEALTH' from birth. You couldn't hire me to use anything else, now."



Are YOUR Pigs Unthrifty, Sick, Wormy?

Act quick! Try "Liquid HOG-HEALTH." Let it help clean out worms quickly, easily. THEN—how the pigs grow! Records of 250-lbs. in 6 months are common. Has strengthened up sick, poor-doing pigs when everything else had failed. Has made remarkable record for successfully treating Necro, Flu, Mixed Infection, Scours, etc. Has stopped death losses after half the herd had died.

Wonderful for bred sows. Keeps them in splendid shape. Litters are stronger. Baby pigs thrive. Start sows 4 weeks before farrowing.

Very easy to use. Merely mix with regular feed or slop. Hogs like it—eat it readily even when too sick to eat usual feed.

Free SAMPLE AND BOOK

See For Yourself!

IMPORTANT! We'll send you a big FREE SAMPLE of "Liquid HOG-HEALTH" to show just what it is like, how easy it is to use and how pigs sure do like it. Complete directions for using. Get yours now. Don't fail to send the coupon.

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Star Spangled Banner

(Concluded from page 6)

Heaven," which fit. With his brother he went through the words to this tune a few times, and then the whole group of soldiers joined in singing it.

The next day he and his brother were granted a furlough and they sang The Star Spangled Banner in the old Holliday Street Theatre in Baltimore to tremendous applause. Soon everyone was singing it. It expressed the prayer in the heart of everyone hoping that the United States would win the war.

Today, it expresses the greatest hope of every true American. Perhaps you haven't read through all the verses lately. Let us do it together:

"Oh, say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the clouds of the fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there."

Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

On the shore dimly seen thro' the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream:

'Tis the star-spangled banner: oh, long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore
Mid the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
A home and a country should leave us no more?

Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave:

And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever when freeman shall stand
Between their loved home and wild war's desolation;

Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land
Praise the pow'r that hath made and preserved us a nation!

Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust!"

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

It is a long poem, set to a tune which is hard to sing, but it has become generally accepted as our national song.

A lawyer, moved by the stress of a tremendous experience, wrote the words. He was at the right place at the right time—and then had the wisdom, or gumption, to write down an expression of his feelings. Because of this, his name is honored today. And because of him, you and I, in our school day learn to sing The Star Spangled Banner as a tribute to our flag; to stand at attention when it is played on Memorial day, Fourth of July, and Armistice Day.

The old flag which Francis Scott Key first called The Star Spangled Banner has stopped its waving, for it has become fragile with age. It is kept in the National Museum in Washington, D. C. One of its fifteen stars missing, carried away by a fragment of shell during the battle of Fort McHenry; and a piece missing from one corner, wrapped about a soldier who took part in the battle and whose dying request was that a piece of the old flag be buried with him. Pause a moment before this old relic of the heroic days

of our forefathers when you visit the National Museum on your trip to our capital. It is the original national emblem to be called The Star Spangled Banner. It is well that a nation treasures its old relics and that a people cherishes the songs which tell of heroic moments of gallant days that are past.
—D. O. T.



Judging the Schools

THE schoolroom is one of the few places where the purchaser does not insist upon getting his money's worth. The general glee displayed by pupils when an unexpected school vacation is announced is sufficient evidence of this point. Unfortunately this characteristic is not limited to grade-school pupils. As a rule neither high school nor college students are over insistent about receiving full value in instruction for the time and money spent on their educational training.

Another singular characteristic of schools, most particularly of rural schools, is the practice of judging the teacher almost entirely by the complaints about her. If a large number of adults from districts where the teachers are giving satisfaction were asked, "How is the school going this year?" more than 90 per cent would answer in substance, "I haven't heard any kicks yet." The thinking person will no doubt agree that most teachers are judged by the complaints about them rather than the constructive work they perform. Inasmuch as the pupils come into most intimate contact with the teacher it is their opinions either directly or indirectly that start the rumors that lead to the complaints and "kicks" that make or break the rural teacher.

Do not these two tendencies place the teacher in a rather difficult position? First is the tendency of pupils to get off as lightly as possible, and second the tendency of communities to judge their teachers largely by the complaints started by the pupils. There is no denying that mental work, thinking a problem through, is one of the most difficult human assignments. Adults as well as children tend to avoid close thinking. It is possible, indeed very likely, that the hard working, exacting teacher who demands much of her pupils and grades their work closely will receive more "kicks" from the children than the light-hearted, happy-go-lucky teacher who does not worry about exacting scholastic demands, yet sees that everyone is made happy by giving generous grades.

It is altogether possible for a teacher with a good degree of native intelligence ("horse-sense") and a saving grace of humor to entertain her pupils most royally through a year and give perfect satisfaction according to the "kicks" standard, and yet promote little real educational progress. It is granted that native intelligence and a sense of humor are an ideal point of departure for making a school teacher, but in addition to these it takes definite training in subject matter and teaching methods and a sense of responsibility to develop a truly competent teacher.

Contrary to the popular belief, it may be the very best teacher who receives the most "kicks" from the pupils. She is trying to force the children to take their money's worth in educational training. The fact that you have heard no complaints is by no means conclusive evidence that all is well with the school.

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LIVESTOCK

LYLE JOHNSTONE, Editor

Feed Calf Silage?

R. S. Boone Co., Ill., writes: "Should calves under six months of age be fed silage? Are grain, good hay and milk enough for the calf?"

Small calves have a limited capacity for feeds. Up to six months of age the calf should have milk as the principal ingredient of its ration. Supplementing the milk one may feed alfalfa or clover hay and grain mixture. This makes for normal growth and development, furnishing the necessary food in the best condition that has been found.

At the time the calf is weaned or slightly before, silage may be introduced into the ration as there is little of the bulky feeds now being consumed.

Hog Flu Prevalent

The heavy losses of hogs by swine "flu" and pneumonia can largely be prevented, according to Dr. U. G. Houck of the United States Department of Agriculture. Some cases of these diseases have been mistaken for cholera this fall.

Cases of pneumonia usually follow periods of warm weather when the hogs run out and are sleeping in the open. A cold rain or cold wave causes a number of sick hogs. Some hogs refuse to go into warm sleeping quarters unless driven and others sleep on damp beds or in drafty places.

Dry shelter protecting hogs from drafts can easily be provided by A-type hoghouses or open front houses that can be kept dry. There is a mistaken opinion abroad that hogs are able to keep themselves warm in cold weather, according to Dr. Houck.

Pneumonia affects hogs externally almost the same as cholera. There is no red coloration on the skin as in cholera. "Flu" is characterized by sudden prostration of a number of animals at one time, and all affected are seized by fits of coughing when compelled to move around. In both cases warm shelter should be provided and good care given to prevent losses.

"When any of the symptoms occur in a herd that has been immunized against cholera," Dr. Houck adds, "one should suspect the presence of pneumonia, flu, bronchitis or similar diseases and take prompt measures to prevent losses."

Colic in Horses

F. D. Randolph Co., Ill., writes: "I have a horse that has colic a great deal. Can you tell me how to cure him?" Colic in horses is a result of or caused by indigestion. There are a few general rules that one can follow in preventing colic in horses, according to the best authorities. They are as follows:

The direct causes are improper methods of feeding and watering; giving the animal severe or unusual exercise immediately before or after feeding; the feeding of spoiled or green feeds and new grains; chilling of the body; imperfect mastication of feed because of defective teeth; obstruction of the intestines by worms.

The feeding of grain at a time when the animal is not in fit condition to digest it results in imperfect digestion in both the stomach and intestines. This leads to irritation of the intestines and abnormal fermentation of their contents. The drinking of a large quantity of water immediately after feeding grain flushes at least a part of the undigested grain from the stomach through the small intestine and into the caecum. New grains, such as new oats, are hurried along the small intestine and reach the large intestine practically undigested. The two latter

conditions are common causes of flatulence or wind colic. Sudden change in the ration, especially to a green feed, may result in intestinal irritation and flatulence.

The methods of prevention are obvious and any good horseman can, by taking special pains, prevent most cases of colic.

Care of Fall Pigs

There are three things that are very important in the care of fall pigs, according to C. C. Culbertson of Iowa State College. These things are keeping them warm and dry, feeding them a good ration and keeping them in sanitary quarters.

The housing quarters must have plenty of room and be sanitary, well ventilated and bedded with clean straw. A hog oiler in the quarters is valuable in the winter to keep down lice. Automatic feeders in the house will be the means of keeping the pigs from eating in the cold winds which is hard on them. If feeders are not located in the house there should be a windbreak to protect the pigs while eating. Water tanks with heaters in the houses will insure the pigs getting plenty of water. Warm water is not essential but plenty of water is always necessary, Mr. Culbertson states.

A good balanced ration of corn and protein supplements is essential to rapid growth and a homemade or commercial mineral is also essential, according to Mr. Culbertson.

Something NEW in Agriculture

Testing Alfalfa By Electricity

AGRONOMISTS at the University of Wisconsin have devised a method of testing winter hardiness of alfalfa by electricity which compares with results obtained in the field. The new method promises to eliminate the more expensive and long-time field tests.

The striking discovery is much simpler than it sounds, according to the investigators. Roots of alfalfa plants are frozen in glass tubes then thawed. Distilled water is added and the roots are soaked for 10 hours. At the end of this period the solution is tested to see how readily it conducts electrical current.

And the specialists found that if the solution conducts current well, the particular alfalfa plant is not very resistant. As the ability of the solution to conduct current decreases the hardness of the plant increases.

The investigators explain that the method is efficient because cells of resistant plants do not lose their cell contents readily when soaked in water. If the plants are not very resistant, the content of their cells readily passes into solution and makes the water conduct electricity readily.

The cells of roots which are injured by freezing empty their contents into the distilled water then the water becomes a conductor of electrical current.

Checking results with field trials, the electrical tests was found to correspond with actual growing results in the field.

Further developments with the new test are expected with other crops such as wheat, clovers, and fruits.

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Refund Checks

The referee in the bankruptcy proceedings of the Milk Producers' Cooperative Marketing Company informs us that the additional dividend of 55 per cent has been mailed out to the creditors and approximately 100 of these dividend checks have been returned by the Post Office because of removals or changes of address. If you have a claim filed in this case and have received the first dividend check of 15 per cent but not the second one of 55 per cent you should get in touch with Mr. H. R. Joannes, 9 So. Clinton St., Chicago, Illinois.

Dairy Surpluses

The surpluses in the dairy business are becoming a burden to producers and manufacturers alike. The prices in the present market are lower than a year ago and with larger butter stocks in storage. The whole-milk market is feeling the effects of the over-productions also. Many theories have been advanced as to methods of overcoming the difficulty. Cornell University, New York, offers some good suggestions that will help if adopted. "The feeding of veals on whole milk longer and finishing them to heavier weights will consume large quantities of milk on the farm and cut down the number of young animals that would otherwise remain on the farm to produce milk.

"Breed more cows in January for next fall's production. Try to avoid breeding in March, April, May and June. "Dry off cows that have been milking over a long period of time.

"Sell all the old and low-producing cows to the butcher."

C. E. Reed of the Bureau of Dairying of the United States Department of Agriculture recently stated that one-third of the cows of the country were not returning a profit to their owners. Culling out the boarders and keeping only the good cows would do much to prevent over-production.

"An important factor that influences the limit of profitable production is the quality of our products. The production of a clean, wholesome, safe supply of milk is largely a producers' problem. It is estimated that there is an annual loss by the farmer of \$40,000,000 due to poor quality. The demand for our product will never reach its highest point until it is of the highest quality."

Prof. A. H. Ruhe, University of Illinois, states that if Americans would eat butter instead of oleo this year the surplus would be used easily.

Cow Not Producing Well

J. O., Taywell Co., Ill., writes:

"I have a cow that milked well in her last location but is doing poorly this time. I feed the same ration. What is the trouble? Could it be from eating acorns last fall?"

There may be a number of reasons why your cow is not giving as much milk now as she did last year. Not knowing all the conditions, we cannot tell you positively which one causes your trouble. Acorn poisoning is a serious trouble and it may mean that she will not produce normally during this location period.

It is possible that she has not had enough rest since she was in milk last time. Heavy milkers, especially, need a rest of two to three months between lactations. It is possible also that she has acquired some disease in

the meantime. If she dropped her calf prematurely this explains the entire cause. If she calved normally, however, probably one of the other things is causing the trouble.

Dairy Outlook for 1930

R. O. S., Moultrie Co., Ill., writes:

"Would you advise expansion in the dairy business in 1930?"

We are inclined to believe that dairy markets in the next year or two will not be as favorable as in the last year or two. Production seems to have run ahead of consumption in the last few months due to the fact that production has increased while demand for some manufactured dairy products, at least, has weakened. Favorable prices for several years probably have resulted in increasing the number of dairy heifers raised and the high price of dairy cows has checked the culling out of low producers instead of their being attracted to market by high prices for low grade beef cattle.

It seems to us that a decrease in the dairy herd to the extent of culling out low producers closely is advisable. If our view is correct, it may be, also, that prices for dairy cattle will be somewhat lower by another year so that there might be some justification for further reduction in the dairy herd on this account. Of course, dairymen who have high producing herds, raise most of their own feeds and manage their herds effectively may be able to make a profit.

Tie in Fat Production

Two herds tied in November for high honors in fat production among 405 herds in dairy herd improvement associations in Illinois. The owners of the herds were E. B. Whitcomb, Hancock county, and Thomas Renard, Coles county. Both herds have eight cows that averaged 51 pounds fat per cow. The third herd was that of Bernard Marley, Montgomery county, with 50.1 pounds average.

The high association in the state was the one serving Montgomery and Macoupin counties. The cows in this association averaged 26.4 pounds fat for the month.

The Prairie President

(Concluded from page 10)

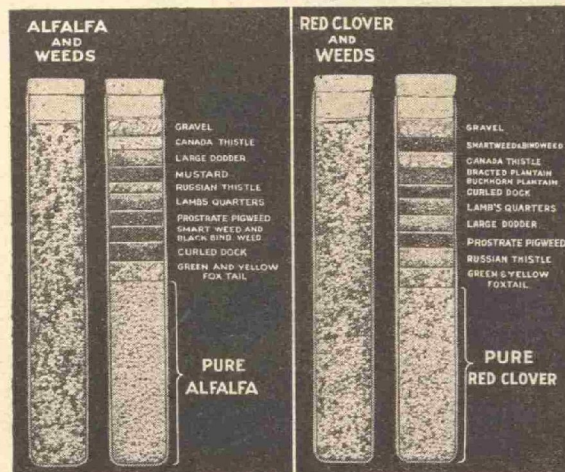
drawn and written by his hand are preserved, and the work is both painstaking and neat. Surveying proved remunerative to him and it enabled him to make occasional small payments on the Berry and Lincoln notes. But all of his fees as surveyor, and his emoluments as postmaster, together with the odd dollars he received for drawing contracts and legal papers, were less than enough to pay his modest living expenses and to meet the notes which matured from time to time. Occasionally he would add to his earnings by helping in the harvest fields.

Surveying took Lincoln all over Sangamon County, which broadened his acquaintance and multiplied his supporters. "Abe made hosts of friends, wherever he went," testifies Colman Smoot, the rich man of the neighborhood, at whose house Lincoln often stayed. Not only did his wit, kindness and knowledge attract people, but his strange ill-fitting clothes and uncouth awkwardness advertised him. Is it to be wondered that the name "Abe Lincoln" became a household word in Sangamon County?

Next week's installment—"Ann Rutledge." Listen to the radio dramatization of these Lincoln episodes at 8:30 Friday night from WLS.

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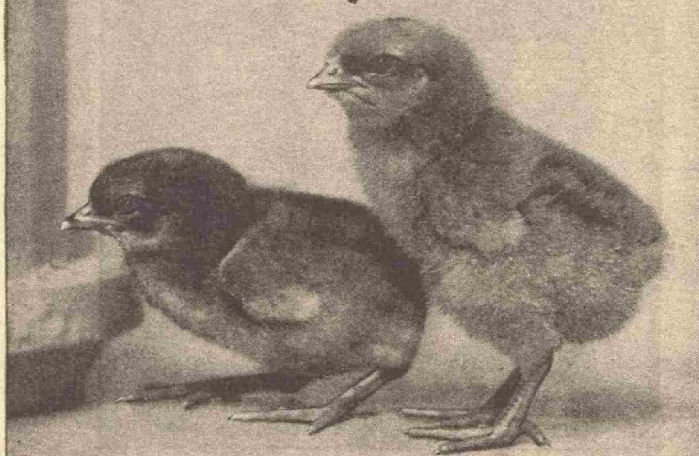
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Making a Living from Poultry

Some Lessons from the Experience of Lawrence S. Ball

THERE are few business enterprises that show a higher rate of failure among the beginners than the poultry business. A few folks have made labor incomes of \$3 to \$5 a hen on their flocks, due to unusual skill or unusually favorable circumstances, or in some instances on account of being able to sell breeding stock at high prices. These instances have been given wide publicity, and often they have been written up in a sensational manner which led many people to believe that they too could duplicate the achievements of the rare few.

There is a couple down in Vigo county, Indiana, whose combined efforts have brought them success in poultry, and they will tell you how they were able to bring it about, but they will also tell you of the many pitfalls awaiting the beginner. They will tell you, not how easy it is to succeed, but how difficult, and they know what they are talking about. They have been "through the mill," and the discouragements that they encountered and overcame were enough to break the will of any but the most resolute. The couple, or firm as I might almost call them, are Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Ball, who live on an 11-acre poultry farm south of Terre Haute.

Mr. Ball was the son of a market gardener, and his youth was given over to helping his father in a business that paid pitifully small returns. Even during his school days he had to rise early and do half a day's work before going to school, and during the night he kept the greenhouse fires going during his "shift," which consisted of half the night. When his school days ended, it was even worse. He did the work of two men in order to help out his father in a business that was making impossible demands on the strength of an entire family and paying them little in return for their efforts.

Getting a Start

Even after he married, he stayed with his father, living in his father's house, and getting little more than a bare living in return for his work. Finally after some years of this, he and his wife decided that they had to start out for themselves. They had about a thousand dollars between them, and they bought 11 acres of bare land. They hired a basement dug, and then they built, mostly with their own hands, two rooms above the basement. They had been experimenting with poultry to find out what its possibilities were. Their first efforts proved disastrous, for they lost \$400 of hard-earned money. They knew little about the business, and they made costly mistakes, and they thought they could profit by them enough to get back what they had lost, so they made up their minds to continue.

After they had made back their \$400, they decided that if they could make that much they could make more, and they went into the business in earnest. At this time the long years of overwork began to exact their inevitable toll, and Mr. Ball became desperately ill with a complete nervous breakdown. His bodily processes almost stopped completely. He could not digest solid food, and at times his body became rigid. All he could do was to lie stiffly in bed and hope for improvement. Milk kept him alive.

For seven years he was sick most of the time, and during these years Mrs. Ball not only cared for him but also kept the poultry plant going. Their first poultry building was made out of piano boxes. They made it an almost invariable rule never to buy anything until they had the money to pay for it. All of the buildings on the farm today, with one exception, were built almost

entirely by Mr. Ball. The laying houses are all modern and well equipped to house the 1,200 hens they now have. Last year was the first year that they had as many as 1,200 hens. For the six years previous they had 800 to 900, and before that they had even fewer.

Today they live in a comfortable bungalow that is modern even to an electric refrigerator, and they are in comfortable circumstances. They have had 18 years of experience in the poultry business. Everything that they have has been made out of the poultry, except that for a number of years they had a few cows and pigs which helped out to some extent. Now they have only one cow. Mr. Ball still lives largely on milk. His health is good, but he is still far from robust.

In looking back over their experiences during those 18 years, Mr. Ball says it was probably a good thing they didn't have any money to spend for



LAWRENCE BALL

fancy houses or equipment. His advice to every beginner is to go very, very slow. The temptation to invest large amounts of money in the expectation of future profits is strong. He says that he could have sunk almost unlimited amounts and easily gotten in the hole so deeply that he never would have gotten out. He didn't have the money to spend, and so he saved himself.

In their early experience the Balls learned that absolute cleanliness was an essential factor in keeping the birds in health. Every morning the droppings are scraped from the boards under the roosts, and the litter is cleaned out before it becomes fouled. In the summer months the roosts and the back part of the laying houses are sprayed with crude oil or crank-case oil to keep down the lice and mites, and the roosts receive a periodical application of nicotine sulphate which kills any lice that may be on the bodies of the hens.

The chicks are brooded on the same ground every year, but each fall that range is plowed and seeded to rye. This practice prevents infestation with worms and soil-borne diseases. The houses are the open-front type, with frames covered with muslin which can be raised to cover the windows on very cold nights. Additional ventilation is provided by flues which are made by simply tacking wall board over the space between two rafters, and extending down close to the floor. This system works so well that the litter is seldom damp, and colds are a rarity in the flock.

The baby chicks are raised in inexpensive brooder houses, heated with a central hot-water heating plant. Mr. Ball never used the ordinary brooder-house heater. Even in the early days, he put an ordinary hot-blast stove in a big house, and provided for circula-

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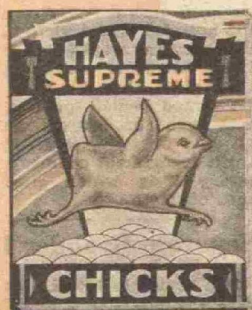
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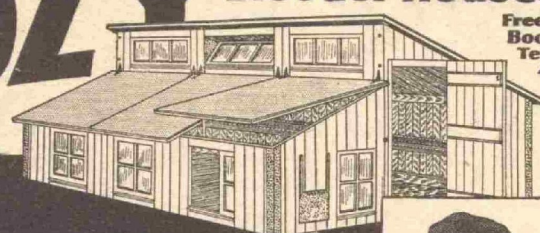
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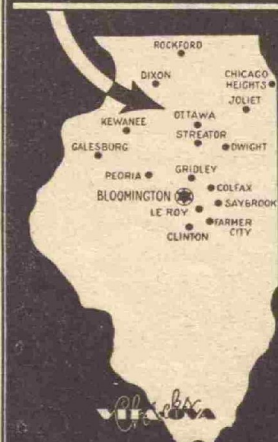
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Drive to your nearest United States Hatchery branch and see your chicks and ducklings when you buy them. Then you will know what you are getting. This is a new service and a big advantage which the United States Hatcheries chain is offering to poultry raisers. Look at the map carefully and see how near you are to one of our 17 hatcheries—all on hard roads.

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10-weeks-old leghorns on farm of J. Alvin Hardin of Henry County.

Hardin Uses Straw-Loft House

It Is Readily Converted into Other Uses

SINCE the darkest days of the depression following the war, the flock has advanced to a position of increased importance in general farming. In the old days, the farm flock was tolerated rather than cultivated on many a farm, and it was not until the dark days came that farmers came fully to appreciate just how much the poultry really did contribute to the farm income. The cows and chickens on countless farms actually carried countless farmers through the hard times.

A good example of the greater attention that is now being paid to the poultry on general farms, is to be found on the 180-acre farm of J. Alvin Hardin in Henry county. Mr. Hardin now has 750 hens, mostly Leghorns, housed in a straw-loft type

house 40 by 40 feet, and the income from the flock is a factor of major importance in the farm income. Mr. Hardin decided to build a straw-loft house because of the fact that it is easily ventilated, and at the same time the hens roost so far from the front of the house that they rarely suffer from the cold, even in the severest weather. The straw in the loft absorbs the moisture and makes for increased warmth. Furthermore, a wide door on one side of the house makes it possible to drive the manure spreader into the house and to load the manure directly into the spreader. A house of this type can be turned into a hoghouse or a dairy barn in case the owner should decide to discontinue poultry operations on such a large scale.

Living From Poultry

(Concluded from page 24)

tion of the warm air by building a drum around the stove, a principle that is now common in many types of residence heaters and school stoves.

Mr. Ball uses extreme care in preparing feeds for the flock. He buys only the best feeds, and he mixes them himself. He sometimes has a hard time getting sound corn, but he will use nothing else. He feeds a wet mash at noon, even though dry mash is before the hens at all times. He believes the hens eat just that much more mash. The variety seems to appeal to them. He always feeds cod-liver oil and some green feed during the winter. The houses admit a maximum of sunlight, but that is not enough, according to his experience. He says you can stuff the hens with calcium carbonate, but if they don't get vitamin D or cod-liver oil, the minerals will go through the bodies of the hens undigested, and the result will be soft-shelled eggs.

The eggs are shipped to New York during the seasons when the prices obtained there will warrant the extra expense. At other times they are sold to grocery stores in Terre Haute and to some customers who come to the farm for them. In the hatching season the best eggs are put in their own incubators or sold for hatching. For the past seven or eight years they have been selling some baby chicks. They have made no special effort to sell chicks, but their neighbors began coming to them for chicks some years ago, and this trade has developed enough to keep a 7,000-egg incubator busy. The Balls brood about 2,500 chicks of their own each year. They have now booked, for 1930 delivery, orders for 8,000 chicks. They have no intention of going into the commercial hatchery business, but carry on the chick business

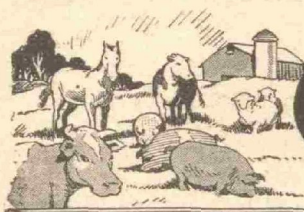
simply as an adjunct to their regular business.

One of the secrets of a paying poultry business is to have a lot of the hens lay during the months when prices are highest. The Ball hens last year averaged more than 180 eggs each, pullets and hens all averaged together. The 100-egg hen will lay practically all of her eggs during the spring and summer. Hens such as Mr. Ball keeps and which he feeds so well, lay a large proportion of their eggs when prices are twice as high as they are in the spring. He has never received long prices for eggs, and he sells no breeding stock. His business is a solid, substantial business, a business that anyone can duplicate if he follows the same methods. The methods involve unremitting care and hard work. Above all, it is the advice of Mr. Ball to "go slow until you have learned the business, and don't invest too much money."

It has been announced that Mrs. Maxine Silky of Fort Branch, Indiana, who died recently in an Evansville hospital, was a victim of tularemia. Several weeks ago Mrs. Silky pricked her finger with a broken bone of a rabbit that she was dressing. The wound healed quickly, but in a short time she became violently ill and died in a few days. The state health department conducted the laboratory tests which revealed the cause of death.

Separate Brooder House

It is advisable to build the brooder house separate from the poultry house, for at least two reasons. One is that you may want to move the brooder house to a new location on clean ground each year. The other reason is that there is always a certain amount of fire risk in connection with a brooder house.



PRAIRIE FARMER'S Classified Advertisements

"What You Want - When You Want It"

Commission Firms

Veal, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables

Chicago

Frost Brothers. House of reputation. Established 1872. Finest grade, higher price live, dressed poultry, eggs, fruit, vegetables. 42 South Water Market, Chicago.

Get more money for your poultry and veal by shipping to the "Old Reliable" Glenn & Anderson Company, 48 years at 806 Fulton Street Market, Chicago.

Ask Gridley, Maxon & Co., for reliable market information. Highest prices for live and dressed poultry, veal, eggs. 27-29 South Water Market, Chicago. Established 1895.

Highest premium prices, live poultry, veal. Top prices paid for dressed poultry. Write for detailed information, etc. Wholesale buyers, D. L. Hemman Company, 119 South Water Market, Chicago.

Otto Johnson & Co., 710 Randolph, Chicago. Bonded Commission Merchants. Best prices assured. Poultry, veal, eggs. Tags furnished.

Our business is growing—for some good reason. We need your poultry and veal shipments. **Coyne & Nevins Co.,** 1130 Fulton Market, Chicago.

Karsten & Sons. Twenty-eight years' experience handling poultry-veal-egg-birds. Quotations furnished. Fulton Market, Chicago.

Kean & Stryker Specialists: Poultry, veal, eggs. We cooperate with Prairie Farmer's Square Deal policy. 718 Randolph Street, Chicago.

J. E. Hugo Hemman Company, 119 South Water Market, Chicago. Premium prices live poultry, veal. Ship your dressed poultry to us, large trade, highest prices paid. Established 34 years. Wholesale buyers.

For highest possible prices ship poultry-veal-eggs to Smith & Co., 27-29 W. Randolph Street. Write for prices and tags.

Louis C. Snyder & Sons, 123 South Water Market. Broadcast markets daily over WLS-Prairie Farmer Radio Station. Hand live, dressed poultry, veal, eggs, feathers. Write for Diamond LGS tags. Your assurance of a square deal.

Ship to a well-known farmers house, veal, poultry, Steffen & Mueller, Inc., 1110 Randolph, Chicago.

Svenson & Company, Fulton Market, Chicago. Poultry, veal, eggs, feathers, guaranteed.

Equipment—Service—Experience—Reliability. Four reasons why you should ship your veal and poultry to H. E. Wendell & Company, 222 N. Curtis, Chicago.

Wanted: Selected, new laid, strictly clean white eggs; also poultry and dressed calves. Write for prices. J. H. White & Company, 955 Fulton Market, Chicago.

M. Zimmerman & Company. Get top prices on poultry, veal, eggs. Write for tags, prices. 1101-1103 Fulton Street, Chicago.

Brink has handled poultry and eggs since 1890. Brink & Sons, Inc., 1118-20 Fulton Market, Chicago.

R. M. Brueckner & Co., 905-907-909 Fulton Market, Chicago. Specialties: Poultry and veal. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Chicago Butchers Packing Co., 216-222 N. Peoria Street, Chicago. Complete permanent shipments of poultry, veal, eggs, and butter. Highest prices obtained. Returns mailed same day.

Olzak & Pflum handle poultry shipments at best premium prices. Write for information—tags. 1119 W. Lake Street.

Richard J. Collins, established 1868, exclusive commission, veal and poultry. Prompt, reliable. Fulton Market, Chicago.

Cougle Commission Company, 1154-56 Randolph Street, Chicago. Ship to us your poultry, veal, eggs. Top prices, prompt remittance.

Broiler and Capon House. Ship all kinds poultry, capons, broilers, veal, eggs. Daily returns. R. J. Coyne & Sons, 136-37 South Water Market.

Premiums paid for first grade poultry, veal, eggs, rabbits, fruits. Write for permanent shipments. Joseph Dusek Company, 726 Randolph St., Chicago.

Thomas J. Fennessy guarantees highest prices and prompt returns for poultry and veal shipments. 846-48 Fulton Street, Chicago, Illinois.

One cent premium on fancy poultry, veal, eggs. H. F. Eschle & Son, Englewood, Chicago. Established 1890.

Feathers

Columbia Feather Company, 413 West Huron, Chicago, offers best prices on new goose and duck feathers.

St. Louis

David Wurth Commission Company, 42 years' experience. Highest prices for calves, poultry—all country produce. St. Louis.

Niemeyer-Buchmuller Commission Co., St. Louis. Live calves, poultry, hides, wool. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices, information, tags.

Cream Buyers

Cream Shippers—Beatrice bigger cream checks plus Beatrice service make lasting friends. You too should get acquainted with the Beatrice market. Write for full description and shipping tags. Beatrice Creamery Company, Chicago, Ill.

We endeavor to handle all cream shipments in such a manner that each transaction more securely commends a lasting friendship and results in steady shippers. Write for our tags and prices. Western Dairy Company, 851 N. California Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Cream Shippers—Your cream will net you more money when shipped to United Dairy, Chicago's largest individual shipper market. Accurate weights and tests guaranteed. Write for tags, prices and shipping instructions. United Dairy Company, 840 South Hermitage Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Cream shippers—Complete satisfaction backed by guarantee of accurate weights, honest tests and highest possible prices. Write to Sam Lerman & Sons Dairy, Inc., 1557-59 W. 14th St., Chicago.

Commission Firms

(Members Chicago Livestock Exchange)

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep

Wm. Gentleman & Son. Known everywhere—Give 100% service for all. Phone Yards 2867.

Conklin Brothers Commission Company—Experts in cooperative shipments, and handling steers, hogs, sheep and butcher stuff.

RATES AND INFORMATION

Prairie Farmer's Classified Ad rate is 12 cents per word for each time the ad is run. Send full remittance in cost of ad, signed each whole number, and initial, and sign as a word. A group of figures like this "122.10," counts as one word. "E. H. Foster" is three words. ".98" is one word. "Peoria, Ill." is two words. "Frederick, West Va." is three words. "B. and C. O. D." are each counted as three words. "B. E. D. 5" is four words. "R. 5" is two words. Ads must reach us 10 days before issue date.

In sending your ad be sure to give two references, a banker and a local business acquaintance. If possible, send two letters of recommendation with your order, as it will save delay in inserting your ad. Write or print your ad plainly. Minimum size ad—ten words.

Hay and Grain

Get full market value for your hay and straw. Ship John Devlin Hay Company, 192 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois. Prompt returns. Market reports free. We have alfalfa and clover for sale. Write for our prices before you buy.

Shippers inspected graded alfalfa and dairy clover. Inspection allowed; weights, quality guaranteed. We buy direct from growers. Callahan Brothers, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Feeds

Raise 95% of your chicks this season. Write for free booklet on the latest practical information on chick raising, disease control and correct feeding plan. The Park & Pollard Co. of Ill., 4708 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois.

Semi-Solid Buttermilk

If your local dealer cannot supply you—Semi-Solid Buttermilk, write us, as we have 16 factories in Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin from which we can supply you quickly. Consolidated Products Company, 4750 Sheridan Road, Chicago.

Poultry

Notice: In the purchase of poultry by mail, the established practice among reliable poultry breeders and raisers is to ship poultry upon receipt of the purchase price, the purchasers to examine at the office of delivery and if not satisfactory return after properly feeding and watering. When birds shipped a long distance are found to be unsatisfactory the purchaser is expected to hold same for one or two days' rest and feeding before returning to the shipper. The purchaser is expected to pay carriage charges one way and bear the expense of feed, etc., the shipper to pay for return carriage charges and refund the purchase price. Except when it is otherwise agreed between the parties concerned, the foregoing established shipping practices shall be assumed to govern in transactions between our advertisers and subscribers.

Baby Chicks

Let me help you raise a flock of pullets this year that will fill the egg cases next winter. "150 eggs a day from 300 pullets all winter" says Mrs. Breford of Ingleside, Ill. regarding her Mother Miller purchase of Special Mating chicks. My personally-supervised breeding practice produces the bred-to-lay chicks that make famous layers. My catalog, the greatest I ever published, helps you to succeed with suggestions gained in my eighteen years experience in this business. Let me help you raise the crop this year. Let the wind, rain or dry weather cannot wreck an egg crop. Remember, a replace at half price any chick dying within 7 days after you receive shipment. My new catalog will help you in the selection, feeding and raising of champion layers. Send for it. Write today to Mother Miller, The Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Illinois.

Steering quality chicks. Reds and Rocks, \$14.00-100; Heavy mixed, Leghorns, \$12.00-100. Discount on larger quantities. Live delivery insured. Sterling Hatchery, Box 5, Ramsey, Ind.

Farrow Chicks are remarkable for their vitality. J. H. Grantz, Wisconsin, says he lost but 8 out of 500 Farrow Chicks the first 14 days. Write for how on the road to big poultry profits and raise Farrow Chicks this season. Catalog free. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Chick and egg buyers today demand quality at reasonable prices. Write for our new free catalog describing our matings. Illinois Poultry Farms, East St. Louis, Illinois.

Solve your breeding problems by starting this year with electric hatched chicks and ducklings from the United States Hatcheries. Parent stock behind them has been strictly and scientifically culled, together with our electric process of hatching, insures well developed, vigorous, disease resisting stock—the kind that means big profits for you. You will be enthusiastic about them. Trial will convince you. Quality matings: White Leghorns \$11.00-100, \$21.50-200, \$52.50-500. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, \$12.00-100, \$23.00-200, \$25.50-500. Buff Orpingtons \$14.00-200, \$27.50-500, \$57.00-500. White Wyandottes \$15.00-100, \$29.50-200, \$72.50-500. Special Matings \$3.00 per 100 more. Star and Royal matings: White Leghorns \$4.00 per 100 more. Quality Matings, purebred White Pekin ducklings, \$25.00-100, \$49.50-200, \$122.50-500. Special Matings \$2.00 per 100 more. Free Official Franchise now ready. Alive delivery guaranteed. United States Hatcheries, Inc., Box 600, Bloomington, Illinois.

Special Discounts—Big Savings on orders for Peters-Certified Chicks placed now—delivery any after February 1st. Small deposit assures delivery on date wanted. For sixth year send for "Guarantee to breeders" covering first two weeks—a record unparalleled in poultry history. Chicks, from first to seventh day replaced free, from seventh to tenth day at one-half the original cost, from tenth to fourteenth day at three-fourths the original price. Protection doesn't cost you. Cockerles, Leghorns, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 100 guaranteed egg-production standards, as high as 175 to 200 eggs per hen per year, determined by the flock average of Peters-Certified flocks, handsomely guaranteed. Official Franchise Pedigreed Males from 175 to 292 egg hens developed on our Master-Control Breeding Farm, near Peters-Certified Flocks. Thirteen years' constructive breeding and selection by skilled specialists has produced these assured results. Catalog explains the breeding process followed on our Master-Control Farm. Customers report flock averages of 135 to 200 eggs—pullets laying 50% at 4 1/2 to 5 months—return of live to six dollars per year for every dollar invested—all under ordinary farm conditions. As Mrs. Bostenbach of Watertown, Iowa, says, "The secret lies in the parent stock." Prices very low for such guaranteed health and egg-laying quality. Mention breed particularly interested in and we will send free catalog and our special bulletin on that breed. Peters-Certified Poultry Breeders' Bulletin. Just address Peters Farm, Box 261, Newton, Iowa.

United States Hatcheries, Inc. Baby chicks and ducklings are far superior to ordinary hatchery stock. They are electric hatched making them well developed, healthy and vigorous. Years of scientific culling and breeding behind them. Try them—you will be highly pleased with results. 17 Illinois hatcheries conveniently located at Bloomington, Chicago Heights, Streator, Saybrook, Rockford, Ottawa, Grail, Peoria, Clinton, Colfax, Dixon, Galesburg, Joliet, Farmer City, Dwight, Kewanee and LeRoy; all on hard money basis. Baby chicks, \$11.00-100, \$21.50-200, \$52.50-500. Barred Rocks, White Rocks, S. C. Reds, \$13.00-100, \$25.50-200, \$27.50-500, \$57.00-500. Buff Orpingtons, \$14.00-200, \$27.50-500, \$57.00-500. White Wyandottes, \$15.00-100, \$29.50-200, \$72.50-500. Special Matings—\$3.00-100 more. Star and Royal mating White Leghorns, \$6.00-100 more. Chicks now ready. Alive delivery guaranteed. Farrow Post prepaid. Free circular. Send mail orders to United States Hatcheries, Inc., Box 600, 803 E. Grove, Bloomington, Ill.

White Leghorn Chicks and Eggs—big discount on orders now. Shred by pedigree males, records to 320 eggs. Winners at 20 egg contests. Egg bred for 30 years. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special egg bulletin. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 918 Union Ave., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Don't depend upon the weather. Have a crop this year that will not fail—an egg crop from Mother Miller Special Mating Chicks. Over 60 dozen eggs from my 41 pullets in December," writes Ralph Holmes, of Merrimack, Mass. He bought my Special Mating Chicks, the kind that I get from my personally-supervised breeding flocks that are headed by birds from the best-laying strains money can buy. I know the record of every chick I sell, and it is good. For only a few cents apiece I will send you the vigorous chicks, bred to lay early. Remember, I replace at half price any chick dying within 7 days after you receive shipment. My latest and greatest catalog serves you the advantage of my eighteen years experience in raising famous layers. Send for it today. Mother Miller, The Miller Hatchery, Department 100, Bloomington, Illinois.

Chicks guaranteed to live or we replace loss first week at 1/2 price, second week 1/3 price. Big-boned, husky stock bred from our National Laying Contest winners. 200-324 egg pedigrees. Varieties, \$4 up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 524, Clinton, Missouri.

My Special Mating chicks from Young-Tannered. Tom Barron stock will fill your egg cases next winter. Fine catalog free. Mother Miller, The Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Ill.

The Bred-to-Lay Quality which are the secret of big winter egg profits are what distinguish Farrow Chicks from ordinary scrub stock. Mrs. A. Moen, Wisconsin, says she cleared \$78.00 profit from 160 Farrow pullets during November. Free catalog. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Years of breeding, culling and electric hatching produce chicks of sterling qualities. They make the foundation of a successful egg business. Now. United States Hatcheries, Inc., Box 600, Bloomington, Illinois.

Gratifying results from raising Farrow Chicks. Enders, Illinois, bought 500 Farrow Star Matings in April. They started laying in five months. During November they showed 60% to 70% production at an average price of \$54 a dozen. Send for catalog. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Be as careful in selecting chicks as in selecting seed crops, and you will succeed. Write Mother Miller, The Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Illinois.

"This is the first time that we have had a real success and made a big profit in chickens," writes Wilford Whitehead, Missouri. Mr. Whitehead is from Missouri and has been "shown" that it pays to raise Farrow Chicks. Catalog free. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Avoid disappointing results and order big electric bred chicks from United States Hatcheries. Years of scientific breeding and culling behind them. Order early. United States Hatcheries, Inc., Box 600, Bloomington, Illinois.

High grade chicks from blood tested flocks. A. F. A. inspected. Bred for type, color and egg production. The better bred chick makes the quickest growth and largest brooder. Place order early. Electric hatched. Reasonable prices. Catalog free. Greenfield Hatchery, Box 8, Chickland, Indiana.

Start Right. Order electric hatched, well developed chicks from selected flocks. Easy to grow. They make big profits and give satisfactory results. United States Hatcheries, Inc., Box 600, Bloomington, Illinois.

J. H. Grantz, Wisconsin, says he lost but eight out of 500 Farrow Chicks the first 14 days. This is the remarkable record of the Farrow Chicks. Order yours early; get the benefit of their high egg production. Catalog free. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Don't make any mistakes in your next winter's egg supply. Electric hatched chicks will bring big profits. Buy early, and mature early. United States Hatcheries, Inc., Box 600, Bloomington, Illinois.

Quality pay chicks are bred right. Buy the best. State accredited. Quality Hatchery, P. Equality, Illinois.

The early chick makes the early layer. October and November are ideal months to place order. Get them. Write Mother Miller today. The Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Illinois.

\$123.24 net profit above feed cost in October from 400 Farrow pullets a follow-on. Indiana, made. This is typical of raisers of Farrow Chicks. This is why more people want Farrow Chicks. Send for our new catalog free. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Unlike the ordinary, our chicks are well developed and vigorous with high productive flocks behind them. You will be enthusiastic with results. United States Hatcheries, Inc., Box 600, Bloomington, Illinois.

Quality chicks. Purchased. 100% guaranteed. Postpaid. Leghorns \$11.00, Barred Rocks, \$12.00, Buff Rocks, White Rocks, Rhode Island Whites, Wyandottes, Orpingtons \$13.00. Partridge \$15.00. Biehler's Hatchery, Strasburg, Illinois.

Most instructive chick catalog you ever read, free upon request. Write for your big egg crop next winter. Write Mother Miller, The Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Illinois.

Bush's chicks live. Real winter-egg production. Greater profits from Mother Bush's winter-egg bred chicks. Write for them in December. Langston, 20 leading breeds, 7 1/2 up. Liberal guarantee; prepaid. Immediate shipments. Free catalog. Send for your order. Bush's Poultry Farms, Route 7, Clinton, Missouri.

Get in on next winter's egg profits. Now is the time. Order Farrow Chicks today. Mrs. Charles Butler, Illinois, says she was laying 500 eggs a day in five months, and 80% were laying when it was 10 degrees below zero. Catalog free. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Send me your name. I will send you my most interesting and valuable chick catalog and Poultry Guide published by Mother Miller, The Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Ill.

Chix wholesale. 10,000 weekly. 20 breeds 7 1/2 up. Prepaid. 10% cash delivery. Free catalog. Book orders now. Mid-West Hatchery, Clinton, Missouri.

Get free brooder, pay only for chicks—Miller's amazing offer. 1000 chicks, 1000 eggs, 1000 chick oil brooder absolutely free with your order for 300, 500 or 1000 chicks, without any increase in cost. Write for details. United States Accredited flocks—all standard breeds. Immediate 100% live delivery prepaid. No 28th. Get free brooder, save money—chicks at lowest prices. Write at once for catalog. Miller Hatcheries, Box 524, Lancaster, Missouri.

Another Year!!

Everett Read, of Elizabeth, Illinois Sells
76 White Wyandotte Cockerels the Week
Following the Insertion of His
Classified Ad in Prairie Farmer

AND that's not the first time that PRAIRIE FARMER Classified Ads have scored a direct hit for Everett Read. Year after year Read uses these columns with the same results. It just goes to show what Classified Advertising can do for you.

Every mail brings us scores of letters from Classified Ad users, telling us of the wonderful results they have received. It's no wonder when you consider that PRAIRIE FARMER goes into more than 230,000 homes every week.

How much longer are you going to wait before taking the step which will bring you more money and greater profits? Why not send us your ad today?

Get The Habit! Use Prairie Farmer Classified Ads.

Everett Read

55 cents a dozen is the average price Michael Enders, Illinois, got from his 500 Farrow Star Matings in November. He bought these in April and in five months they showed 60% to 70% egg production for free catalog in colors. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Important points on poultry profits. Building for egg and poultry profits requires a good foundation. Start with Farrow blood lines and you will start right. You are certain to get better chicks and bigger profits for free catalog in colors. Production is bred into Farrow Chix, parent flocks being of pure blood strains with years of scientific breeding and culling behind them. This is the reason why Farrow Chick raisers find themselves in the profit column. Cold weather eggs from Farrow pullets mean dollars to them. Order Farrow Chix this season and be convinced. Henry R. Howe, Illinois, raised 90% of his Farrow Chix to maturity for 4 consecutive years, his pullets laying in 5 1/2 months. Remember that Farrow Chix are guaranteed to live. Any Chix that may die within 7 days after delivery will be replaced at one-half purchase price. Catalog free. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Quality chicks and ducklings. State accredited leading varieties. We specialize in started Flocks from R. O. P. Lone Elm Hatchery, Box C, Hillsboro, Illinois.

Baby Chicks. Ferris Egg Strain S. C. White Leghorns. All chicks hatched from my own stock, bred and raised on my farm, \$1.00 per 100. White Leghorns, Poultry Farm, Gatewood Mgr., Route 2, Noblesville, Indiana.

Big husky chicks. Guaranteed to live. All losses first week replaced at 25¢ price, second week at 50¢. Shipped C. D. Superior. Only 8¢ up. Get our big free catalog. Superior Poultry Farm, Box 8-40, Windsor, Missouri.

Baby chicks—Learn about the big profits in raising broilers. We are headquarters for chicks splendidly adapted for broilers as well as heavy layers. Purebred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Leghorns. Delivery anytime. Hatchlings each week. Will ship C. O. D. Ask for free catalog and booklet. Ramsey Brothers, Ramsey Hatchery, Box 13, Ramsey, Indiana.

60,000 State accredited Baby Chicks for January, February. Free delivery. Every bird banded by State Licensed Judge. Write Dorris Hatchery, Harrisburg, Illinois.

Hal Hal 2500. Chicks from worlds record Blood Line 2500 to 333 egg records government approved males, also chicks from R. O. P. Pen under state control, some bloodtested. Three weeks old chicks. Pullets 6 weeks and older. 14 varieties. Free catalog. Free large breeders' plant. Big discounts on early orders. Beckman Hatchery, Box 57P, Grand Rapids, Mich.

State Standard Accredited Chicks. Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Brahmas, Polycrests. \$12.50 per 100; Leghorns \$11.50. Woodman Hatchery, Woodlawn, Illinois.

Plymouth Rock Specialties. Years of successful breeding. Barred, Buff, White. Extra large Superior chicks \$15.00—100; 500—\$70.00. February delivery. Charles's Poultry Improvement Farm, Macomb, Illinois.

Thousands of our customers are sharing in the big profits from Farrow Chix. Mrs. Ed. Dunlap, Iowa, says 1,500 Farrow Chix made \$100 profit for her than anything else raised on their 240-acre farm. Mrs. Otto Huseet, Wisconsin, says that 425 heavy chicks from 80 eggs cost \$85.00 per month during the winter months. Mrs. A. G. Miller, Iowa, says she averaged \$80.00 monthly profits from 100 Farrow Chix from December 1 to July 1. Carl Buerger, Indiana, says he made \$154.00 profit from 400 Farrow Chix in 1929. Mrs. J. H. says that between December 1 and 24 he received 4,758 eggs from Farrow Leghorns and got \$195.28 from them. Mrs. J. H. says that after deducting feed cost, J. Ingram, Illinois, says his Farrow Star Mating White Leghorns gave him 10% dozen eggs a day during cold winter days. Catalog free. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Extra Chicks on early orders—Ten years experience breeding and hatching. Persistent winners at Indiana State Fairs since 1918. Let us tell you how to make money on your poultry. Write for prices and information free. Hillside Poultry Farm, Box 10, Corydon, Indiana.

Doan's Accredited "AAA" Quality chicks "Marey" Giants; Light Brahmas; "Everday" Brown Leghorns; "Tanner" White Leghorns. Electrically hatched. Day old or started chicks. Discount January bookings for February and March delivery. Catalog. Doan's Hatchery, Jacksonville, Illinois.

Chicks: State accredited. Twelve leading breeds. Write for prices and get the advantage of early orders discount. Catalog free. Whiteview Hatchery, Boone, Illinois.

Smith's Egg Bred Chicks bring you an opportunity to make real poultry profits for these chicks are of proven quality and value. Their record of success is your assurance of success. Highest quality breeding flocks yet they are no higher in price than others. They are culled, selected and certified. Anconas \$12.50 per 100, 800.00 per 500; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Whites \$14.50 per 100, \$70.00 per 500; Jersey Black Giants, Light Brahmas \$18.00 per 100, \$85.00 per 500. Heavy varieties mixed \$12.50 per 100, \$60.00 per 500. Mixed \$10.50 per 100, \$50.00 per 500. \$2.00 per 100 chicks order balance. Satisfaction with every order. Order today. Save money. Lincoln Way Hatchery, Box 11, DeWitt, Iowa.

Buy a Jamestown hatched chick at Brendel's Hatchery, Albers, Illinois.

Buy Big Husky Ilmo Chicks. Broilers, laying, or dual quality. Vigorous, easy-to-raise, at reasonable prices make and keep Ilmo customers. Chicks and eggs from our two and three year old matings can't be beat. New 1930 chick book. AA free. Ilmo Poultry Farm, East St. Louis, Illinois.

Helm's Accredited Chicks—Heavy winter layers—Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted \$11.00; Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Reds \$13.00; Wyandottes, Orpingtons \$14.00; Assorted \$8.95. Postpaid. Free brooding lessons. Member B. C. A. Illinois Hatchery, Metropolis, Illinois.

State Accredited Chicks. Sixteen varieties reasonably priced. Special brooding proposition. Clark's Hatchery, Wayne City, Illinois.

Started Chicks Three weeks, 33¢ up. Fancy Light Brahmas, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Wyandottes. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ray S. Thompson, Fancier Breeder, Gosport, Indiana.

Barred Rocks Mrs. Dean Wescott of Linden, Iowa, with Peters-Certified Barred Rock Chicks reports income of \$8.88 per hen—\$593.00 for every 100.00 invested. Many others report flock averages of 135 to 200 eggs per hen per year—laying at five months under ordinary farm conditions. Some of our guaranteed egg-production grades. Excellent winter layers—large brown eggs. Chicks sent with genuine Guarantee to Live, replacement free first week, seventh to tenth day half price, tenth to fourteenth day two-thirds original price. Vigorously bred, early maturing, feather quality, well-matched. Prices low for quality. Big discount on early booked orders. Catalog free. Our instructive Barred Rock Bulletin sent on request. Peters-Certified Poultry Breeder's Association, Just address Peters Farm, Box 263, Newton, Iowa.

Our purebred Barred Rock chicks will bring in the chicks. Electrically hatched. Special and Quality Matings. Alive delivery guaranteed. 17 plants conveniently located. United States Hatcheries, Inc., Box 600, Bloomington, Ill.

Farrow Barred Plymouth Rocks will stand at the head of all general purpose fowls. As they excel in egg production and are very popular for table use, we find they give continual satisfaction to our customers. A. B. Soule, Iowa, raised Farrow Barred Plymouth Rocks which laid 275 eggs in 840 days. Our parent flocks, many of which have been established for 15 years, have been carefully selected and bred for egg laying qualities as well as weight and color. Farrow Special Mating Barred Rocks are banded to the skin. Catalog free. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

The finest Barred Rocks that my 18 years experience, plus the world's heaviest laying strains, can produce. Free catalog free. Mother Miller, The Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Illinois.

Bradley, dark narrow barring, prize winners. Cockerels \$5.00 up, pullets \$2.50 up. Mated pens and tris a specialty. Beautiful birds. Maple View Poultry Farm, Newton, Illinois.

Trapped Aristocrat Barred Rocks 240 egg line. Marey hatched, pedigree \$2.50 up. Mated pens and tris a specialty. Beautiful birds. Maple View Poultry Farm, Newton, Illinois.

Barred Rock cockerels, specially marked. Bradley-Thompson strain, \$3.00. Mrs. John Dutton, LaPrairie, Illinois.

Barred Rock cockerels \$2.50. Arthur Guyer, West Union, Illinois.

Accredited dark Barred Rock cockerels, hens and pullets. Price \$2.50 and \$3.00. Mrs. Harriet Turner, Butler, Illinois.

Thompson strain, state accredited. Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50 each. Ellen Ratz, Carthage, Illinois.

Thompson's dark Barred Rock cockerels from pen, bred to lay. Accredited, \$2.50 each. Ross Disseren, Pearl, Illinois.

Bradley strain dark Barred Rock's deep narrow barred. Well grown. Big bone birds, state accredited cockerels \$3.00 to \$5.00. Year old cock birds, priced right. W. E. Lucas, Rose Hill, Illinois.

June hatched Barred Rock cockerels \$1.75 Harlan Steck, Naperville, Illinois.

Barred Rock cockerels. True Blue strain. Heavy boned, big barring to the skin, \$3.00. Mamie Meeker, Atwood, Illinois.

Dark Barred Rock cockerels, genuine Aristocrat. State Accredited, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Fred Bridgett, Macombville, Illinois.

White Rocks Extra quality White Rock cockerels \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Marshall Lee, Sycamore, Ill.

White Rocks. Fishal strain, three-fifth egg. Hatching eggs, baby chix. Buff Orpington duck eggs, April delivery. Snouty rabbit and rat dogs, fox terriers and pups, closing out cheap. Go trash. Welchville, Ramsey, Illinois.

My special Mating chicks lay early and often, the results of my 18 years experience in raising champion layers. Catalog. Mother Miller, The Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Ill.

The growing demand for Farrow White Rock Chicks indicates that their popularity is increasing. Farrow White Rocks are far superior to ordinary White Rocks, being hatched from parent flocks with 10 years or more breeding behind them. They are prolific layers and fine for table use. Why take chances with unknown White Rocks, when Farrow White Rocks bring desired results? Mrs. Nora Mittelstaedt, Wisconsin, received Farrow Chix on April 1; in November and December 70% of her pullets were laying. Order Farrow White Rocks this year and get satisfaction. Catalog free. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Choice White Rock cockerels. State accredited. Diarrhea tested, vaccinated \$2.75. Earl Kack, Calumet, Illinois.

White Rock chicks from purebred strains. Electric hatched. Special and Quality Matings. Alive delivery guaranteed. 17 plants conveniently located. United States Hatcheries, Inc., Box 600, Bloomington, Illinois.

Peters-Certified White Rock Chicks—Sold on guaranteed egg-production grades. Customers report flock averages of 135 to 200 eggs per year under ordinary farm conditions. Excellent winter layers, large brown eggs. Vigorously bred, white parentage. Active, strong and vigorous; quick maturing and feather evenly. H. E. Hayes, Waterloo, Iowa, got 79 eggs per day in September from 140 pullets (March hatched). Chicks sent with genuine Guarantee to Live covering first two weeks, replacements free first week, seventh to tenth day at half price, tenth to fourteenth day two-thirds original price. Low prices for such guaranteed health and egg-laying quality. Big discount on early booked orders. Catalog free. Our instructive White Rock Bulletin sent on request. Peters-Certified Poultry Breeder's Association, Just address Peters Farm, Box 263, Newton, Iowa.

White Plymouth Rocks. R. S. Fishal's the Best for thirty-five years. Winners, producers, come to head-quarters. Baby Chicks, hatching eggs, second week broods, \$1.00 each. Laid over hundred thousand sold last year. U. R. Fishal, Hope, Indiana.

White Rock cockerels. Marey hatched \$3.00. Oscar Kuer, Mpls., Duluth, Minn.

White Rock cockerels from accredited and a 250 egg strain. Vaccinated, \$3.00 each. Good birds of egg type. Frank Lovell, Wilmington, Illinois.

Buff Rocks Buff Rock cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed. Rothgeb Bros., Milford, Illinois.

Pullet and laying hens. \$2.50 each. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Roy Hunter, Hopkinton, Illinois.

Buff Rock cockerels. Special mated \$3.00. Roy Calvert, Nevada Street, Dubuque, Iowa.

Large Buff Rock cockerels \$2.50. Farm range, Shoemaker strain. Harry Miller, Barry, Illinois.

Partridge Rocks. Males \$5.00, females \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Biehler's Farm, Strasburg, Illinois.

Leghorns April S. C. Wyckoff cockerels. Geo. A. Steele, Elizabeth, Illinois.

White Leghorns Peters-Certified White Leghorn Chicks make real money for their owners. Mrs. Harry Frakes, Adel, Iowa, reports an average of 180 eggs from eight years of \$3,000.00 from 600 hens. A. J. Schmidt, Chaska, Minn., got 80% production during January from 200 hens—an income of \$1,126.00 for the year. Many report flock averages of 135 to 200 eggs under ordinary farm conditions. Bred early-maturing large size, produce large eggs—lay consistently during cold weather. Vigorously bred, very easy to raise. Covering first two weeks, replacements free first week, seventh to tenth day half price, tenth to fourteenth day two-thirds original price. Prices low for such guaranteed health and egg-laying quality. Big discount on early booked orders. Catalog free. Our instructive White Leghorn Bulletin sent on request. Peters-Certified Poultry Breeder's Association, Just address Peters Farm, Box 263, Newton, Iowa.

I offer you the blooded offspring of such heavy-laying strains as the Young-Tannered Oakdale and the Tom Barron prize winning White Leghorns. My Special and Royal Mating chicks are making the 200 to 250 egg type layers. They are big, vigorous chicks, very easy to raise, and begin laying at 4 to 5 months. My prices are no more than many ask for ordinary chicks. Remember, I replace at half price any chick dying within 10 days after you receive shipment. I'll help you to a big, money-making egg crop this year. My greatest catalog free. Write for it. Mother Miller, The Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Illinois.

Electric hatched purebred White Leghorns for profit. Superior to ordinary hatched chicks. Quality, Special, Star and Royal Matings—Tom Barron strain. Alive delivery guaranteed. 17 plants conveniently located. United States Hatcheries, Inc., Box 600, Bloomington, Ill.

America's Wonder Layers. Farrow Star Mating White Leghorns could not have a better name. More poultry raisers are every day appreciating the big profits they get from Farrow Star Mating White Leghorns. Here are a few results. Mr. Frank Balling, Iowa, bought 500. First pullet started laying at four months. Ralph Elliott averaged 197.6 eggs per pullet in one year from 500 Farrow Wonder Layers. Mrs. J. A. Moen, Wisconsin, made \$78.00 clear profit above feed cost during December from 100 Farrow Wonder Layers. Arthur Burch, Illinois, gets 100 to 95 eggs daily from 150 Farrow Wonder Layer pullets. It is the winter eggs that pay the big profits. This is why you should start this season with Farrow Wonder Layers. You get the benefit of 12 years' experience in breeding for high egg production. Send for our beautiful 36-page catalog free. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Single Comb White Leghorn pullets, April hatched. Charles Love, Milan, Illinois.

Extra nice state accredited Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels. High production, \$2.25. Leonard Moore, McLeansboro, Illinois.

Selected White Leghorn cockerels \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Marshall Lee, Sycamore, Ill.

These big egg profits from winter eggs are yours if you raise the famous Farrow Star Mating White Leghorns. When you can get pullets that are practically egg machines, such as Farrow Star Mating White Leghorns turn out to be, you are on the sure road to poultry profits. These famous layers are all from pure blood parent flocks headed by 200-500 egg laying strains. No wonder they won in egg-laying contests in Illinois, Georgia and Texas—they are constantly winning in contests here. It is only years of scientific culling and breeding, such as Farrow Star Mating White Leghorns have behind them, that produce results like these. This is the kind that Mrs. Beer made \$3.00 a hen profit above feed cost. Order now and make real profits, which raisers of these famous Farrow Leghorns experience each season. Catalog free. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Cockerels. Hanson strain, 3 generations of 260 to 300 egg birds back of them. Chicks and eggs from high producing females and pedigreed males. Prices reasonable. Claude Mason, Kila, Michigan.

Barron cockerels parent stock direct, \$2.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. C. Dunkel, Macon, Ill.

Cockerels—Chickens—eggs: Barron English-Leghorns, also Tanager strain with Beal, edited males. First for egg production last four years, Indiana State Fair, \$12.00. Old Trails Farm, Box A, Seelyville, Indiana.

240-314 Egg Strain English-Cochran and Prof. Ruckers—Single Comb White Leghorns. Excellent layers. First for egg production last four years, Indiana State Fair, \$12.00. Old Trails Farm, Box A, Seelyville, Indiana.

White Leghorn cockerels. Farrow's Star mating, \$1.00. Adolph Meyer, Princeton, Illinois.

Select, healthy cockerels. Tanager Ferris best egg strain, \$2.00 each. First exhibit, second production, St. Louis National, Mrs. Jim Kink, Huntville, Missouri.

White Leghorn pullets from accredited flock. Ferris strain, \$1.25 each. Vm. Kelly, Utica, Illinois.

Pedigreed cockerels, Chicks. Eggs from \$500.00 cock, Tanager direct, first exhibit, second production, St. Louis National, Mrs. Jim Kink, Huntville, Missouri.

Purdue strain. White Leghorn cockerels \$1.50.

Choice Ferris Leghorn cockerels \$1.50 and up. A few English Barron \$1.75. Edwin Bispig, Peotone, Illinois.

Brown Leghorns Big chicks from America's heavy-laying strains, and at prices no higher than many ask for common chicks. Catalog free. The Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Ill.

Buff Leghorns Try my "Famous Layer" chicks, your full egg cases next winter will make you glad. My standard catalog free. Write Mother Miller, The Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Ill.

Rhode Island Reds Whittaker's R. O. P. Trapped Reds. Both combs. Chicks and eggs. Free catalog. Interlakes Farm, Box P, Lawrence, Michigan.

Farrow Single Comb Rhode Island Reds won grand champion pen egg. Our instructive Baby Chix Producers show where many other hatcheries exhibited. Certificates were also sent to the exhibitors at the Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Ill.

Egg Laying Contest. For heavy bred early layers, Farrow Single Comb Rhode Island Reds are far in the lead. Many years of breeding and selective culling are behind Farrow Rhode Island Reds. Mrs. J. A. Peterson, Illinois, has a Farrow Rhode Island Red pullet which laid in 4 months, 22 days. Catalog free. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Single Comb Reds, exclusively 22 years: Harrison Mahood egg-strain. Cockerels reasonable. Lela Mahon, St. Peter, Illinois.

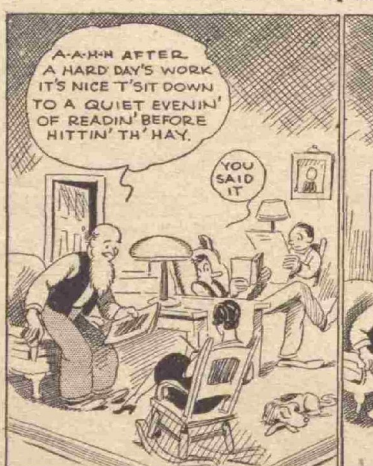
Harrison strain. Rose Comb Red well matured cockerels. Cull by state judges for color, vigor. Heavy laying type. \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50. P. W. Fisher, Macedonia, Illinois.

Our electric hatched Single Comb Reds are from purebred carefully culled flocks. Alive delivery guaranteed. 17 plants conveniently located. United States Hatcheries, Inc., Box 600, Bloomington, Illinois.

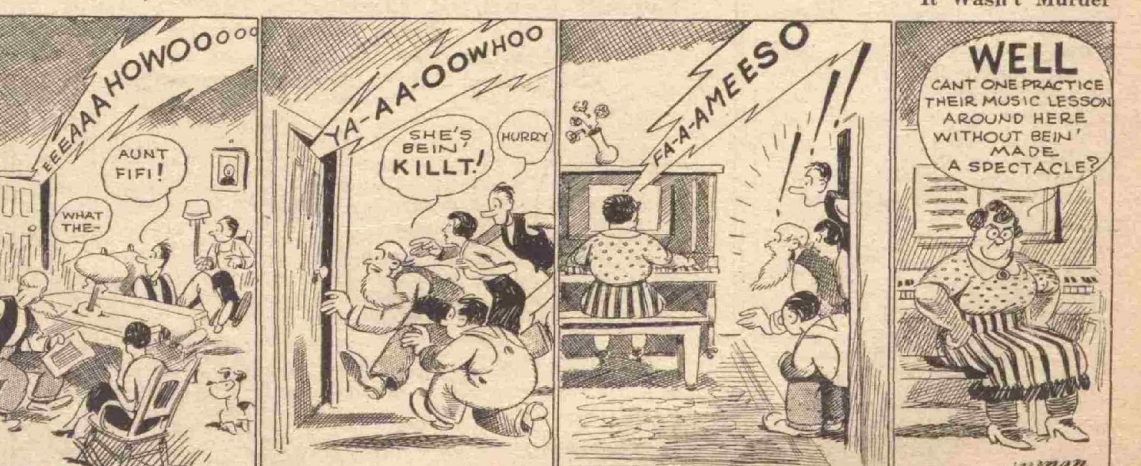
Peters-Certified S. C. and R. C. Rhode Island Red Chicks. Sold on guaranteed egg-production grades. First week broods at \$1.00. Eggs usually starting at five months. Excellent winter layers. Customers report flock averages of 135 to 200 eggs per hen per year under ordinary farm conditions. Mrs. Margaret Petted reports her flock of 250 hens made a profit of \$1,000.00 during the year. Catalog free. First week seventh to tenth day at half price, tenth to fourteenth day two-thirds original price. Prices very low for such guaranteed health and egg-laying quality. Big discount on early booked orders. Catalog free. Our instructive Red Bulletin sent on request. Peters-Certified Poultry Breeder's Association, Just address Peters Farm, Box 263, Newton, Iowa.

My R. C. Red chicks from champion layers grow rapidly, lay early and often. They'll make you money. Catalog free. Write Mother Miller, The Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Ill.

The Adventures of Slim and Spud

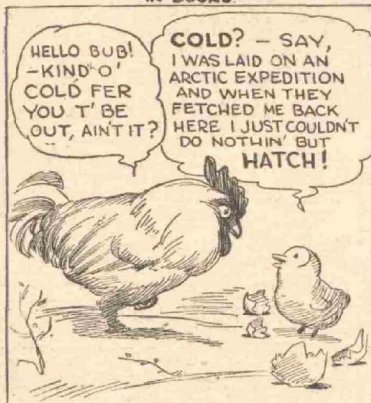


It Wasn't Murder



January Chicks

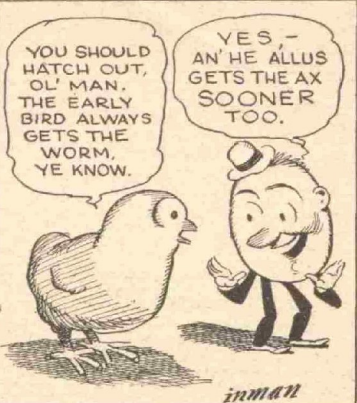
ARE VIGOROUS, EASY TO RAISE, AND LESS SUBJECT TO DISEASE BECAUSE BROODED IN-DOORS



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THEY LAY PULLET EGGS EARLY, AND LARGE EGGS WHEN THE MARKET IS FLOODED WITH SMALL EGGS.



HOW TO DO IT—PICTURE STORY NO. 183

Rose Comb R. I. Red cockerels. State accredited \$3.00. Mrs. Andrew Harris, Ferris, Illinois.

Single Comb Reds—size, color, layers, cockerels. \$3.00 each. Harriet Stover, Hineckley, Illinois.

Fancy Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels for breeding. Percy Harper, St. Peter, Illinois.

Rose Comb Red cockerels. \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. Tompkins-Reed and Harrison strain. Mrs. L. J. Hancock, Shullsburg, Wisconsin.

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Single Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels. \$1.75 each. Walnut-Hurst Farm, Plaquemine, Illinois.

Accredited Single Comb Red cockerels. Big bone, good color. \$2.50. Mrs. Harry Wehler, Sherrard, Illinois.

Large, dark Single Comb cockerels. Tompkins' best pens, accredited, approval. Lyman Bower, Hindsboro, Illinois.

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Large dark Single Comb Red cockerels. Tompkins strain direct. \$2.50. Mrs. John Henderson, Ieland, Illinois.

Single Comb Red cockerels bred for production, type and color, 8 to 8 1/2 pounds. Hatching eggs from flock bred from E. F. Rucker's personally mated pedigreed pens. Geo. E. Armstrong, Route 1, Alton, Illinois.

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100 eggs \$6.00. From 5 year State Accredited flock. Rhode Island Whites. Mrs. L. T. Hardin, Anna, Illinois.

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White Orpington cockerels. Accredited 7 years. Mrs. Hattie Aukland, Wenona, Illinois.

Great all-purpose birds—heavy layers. My chicks make early egg producers. My new catalog guides you to profits. Free. Write Mrs. Miller, The Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Ill.

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Hi-bred production and exhibition Buff Orpingtons. Dam's egg records 200 to 271. James Hartshorn, Tracer, Iowa.

Of all the beautiful and profitable fowls, no variety is the bill better than Farrow Buff Orpingtons. They rank among the best layers and biggest sellers. Their rapid development into full grown birds for early market or egg production, makes them great favorites, commanding high prices. Although a heavy breed, the famous Farrow blood lines are in every one of them, and this means that they have been given a special attention for perfection. Peter Kristoff, Wisconsin, says he bought Farrow Chicks in March and they began laying in August. Catalog free. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Our electric hatched Buff Orpingtons are superior to ordinary hatchery stock. Order yours now. Alive delivery guaranteed. 17 plants conveniently located. United States Hatcheries, Inc., Box 600, Bloomington, Illinois.

Big, growthy Buff Orpington cockerels. state accredited. \$3.00. Miles, Warren, Monmouth, Ill.

Heavy winter laying chicks of the hardy, fast-growing, early-laying type. My new catalog is a complete guide. Free. Write Mother Miller, the Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Illinois.

Buff Orpingtons. For choice cockerels write, Wm. Goodwin, Chillicothe, Illinois.

Each purebred Buff Orpingtons. Geo. A. Steele, Elizabeth, Illinois.

Purebred Buff Orpington pullets \$1.50 cockerels \$2.50. Mrs. George Fuhr, Illinois City, Illinois.

Buff Orpingtons. March and April cockerels. Shipped on approval, \$3.00 each. E. R. Alcock, Rochelle, Illinois.

Pureblooded Buff Orpington cockerels. 100% perfect. Heavy laying strain. State accredited. Five year \$4.00. Cash selection guaranteed. Harry Rick, Chadwick, Illinois.

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Extra Choice Buff Orpington cockerels. \$3.00 and \$3.50. Pulled \$1.65 and \$2.00. Hatching eggs \$8.00 per 100. \$4.00 per 50. State inspected. J. G. Tins, Rantoul, Illinois.

Single Comb Buff Orpington cockerels. Good quality, farm reared, bred from winners. C. R. Conner, Victoria, Illinois.

Purebred Buff Orpington cockerels. \$2.50 and \$3.00. Phone 1041. Mrs. John Murphy, Marengo, Illinois.

White and Buff Orpingtons

Peters-Certified White and Buff Orpington chicks. Sold on guaranteed egg-production grades. After 12 years selective breeding our strains are active, grow rapidly, feather evenly—beautiful, even color develop to large size. Lay large eggs starting at five to six months. Excellent winter layers. Customers report floor averages of 135 to 200 eggs per hen per year under ordinary farm conditions. Sent with genuine guarantee to live covering first two weeks. Replacements free first week, seventh to tenth day, half price, tenth to fourteenth day two-thirds original price. Low prices for sure guaranteed health and egg-laying quality. Big discount on early booked orders. Catalog free. Our instructive literature. Bulletin sent on request. Peters-Certified Poultry Breeders Association. Just address Peters Farm, Box 263, Newton, Iowa.

Wyandottes

With Peters-Certified White Wyandotte Chicks. Mrs. Kruehling of Cresco, Iowa, had pullets laying at 5 1/2 months—at holiday time gathered eggs daily from 10 pullets. Unlike ordinary chicks, sold on guaranteed egg-production grades. Bred early-maturing, feather evenly, large size, hardy. Lay large brown eggs—large, excellent winter layers. Customers report flock averages of 135 to 200 eggs per year under ordinary farm conditions. Sent with genuine guarantee to live covering first two weeks. Replacements free first week, seventh to tenth day, half price, tenth to fourteenth day two-thirds original price. Low prices for such guaranteed health and egg-laying quality. Big discount on early booked orders. Catalog free. Our special White Wyandotte Bulletin sent on request. Peters-Certified Poultry Breeders Association. Just address Peters Farm, Box 263, Newton, Iowa.

Get the best electric hatched White Wyandottes from one of our hatcheries. Heavy winter layers. 17 plants conveniently located. United States Hatcheries, Inc., Box 600, Bloomington, Illinois.

Two-Fold Profits are what makers of Farrow White Wyandottes are getting. These famous Farrow egg laying strains, together with the natural early maturity of Farrow White Wyandottes, make a combination from which big profits can be made from winter eggs, and also from fowls for table use. Their natural ability for early egg laying is accentuated in Farrow White Wyandottes. They are strong, vigorous and good foragers. Make a handsome profit this year by ordering Farrow White Wyandottes. These can be seen in natural colors in our free catalog. Send for it. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 31, Peoria, Illinois.

Standard production White Wyandotte cockerels. R. O. P. breeding, guaranteed. William Bennett, Ohio.

Quick growers, heavy winter layers. My champion bred White Wyandotte chicks are truly great. My 52-page catalog free. Write today. Mother Miller Hatchery, Dept. 100, Bloomington, Illinois.

Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels from winners. Helfrich Brothers, Hammond, Illinois.

White Wyandotte—Quality Chicks from blood tested, grayed stock. Large Farrow Wyandotte breeding farm. L. J. Demberger, Box 2, Stewartville, Minnesota.

Accredited White Wyandotte cockerels. Flock tested and accredited two years. \$2.50. Mrs. Wm. Garsage, Rushville, Illinois.

White Wyandotte cockerels. State inspected and banded. From high producing flock. \$3.00. Albert Schaaf, Dodgeville, Wisconsin.

Martins White Wyandotte cockerels \$3.00. J. E. Halpin, Gardner, Illinois.

Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels exclusively for 34 years. W. L. Mills, McNabb, Illinois.

Silver Laced cockerels, big type. Mrs. Ed Weeks, Burnside, Illinois.

Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels from accredited blood tested, grayed stock. Ramsey, Illinois.

Purebred Silver Laced Wyandotte cockerels. \$2.00 and \$2.50 each. Margaret Bowden, Elizabeth, Illinois.

Schottmann's White Wyandottes. Eighteen years breeding to give you greater egg profits. Chicks from our egg laying contest and Illinois State Fair. Trained to lay 160 eggs. For order received 30 days in advance. G. W. Schottmann, Montrose, Illinois.

State Accredited White Wyandottes. Flock average 160 eggs. Clark's Hatchery, Wayne City, Illinois.

Dorcas White Wyandotte cockerels accredited, blood tested. \$3.50. C. P. Mills, Homer, Illinois.

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Husky Jersey Black Giant cockerels. \$3.00, \$4.00 each. Carl Haag, Chadwick, Illinois.

Big bone strain Jersey Black Giants—cockerels \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Howard Hussey, Ohio, Illinois.

Marcy strain Black Giant cockerels. \$2.00 each. Also chicks, eggs. V. Morrison, Ramsey, Ill.

Light Brahmas

Mammoth Light Brahmas. Hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels that need no introduction. Bound to please. Mrs. Vernon Hartman, Chana, Illinois.

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Buff and White Minorca cockerels. Prices reasonable. Henry Kramer, Saint Albans, Illinois.

Very fine Black Minorca cockerels. Mike Mulcahy, Belmont, Wisconsin.

Buff Minorca pullets. state accredited. Simon Birkey, Miner, Illinois.

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Speckled Sussex cockerels. Best breeding, state accredited flock, hatching in season. Mrs. J. H. Flatley, Little York, Illinois.

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Blue Andalusian cockerels, eggs, chicks. V. Morrison, Ramsey, Illinois.

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Dark Cornish cockerels. State accredited. J. D. Daniels, Rine Mound, Illinois.

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Purebred White Pekin ducklings. Quality Matings \$25.00—100, \$49.50—200, \$122.50—500. Special Matings \$5.00—100 more. Alive delivery guaranteed. Circular. United States Hatcheries, Box 600, Bloomington, Illinois.

Mammoth White Pekin ducklings. \$23.00 hundred. Catalog. Holston Egg Farm, Converse, Indiana.

Mammoth White Pekin ducklings. Hatching eggs. First prize winners at five shows. Clark's Hatchery, Wayne City, Illinois.

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Choice Rouen ducks \$2.00, drakes \$2.50. Plenty of size and quality. Maurice Doyle, Petersburg, Illinois.

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Big-type Pekin ducks and drakes. from 10 pound stock. \$2.00. Floyd Buesinger, Taylorville, Ill.

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Buff Orpington, Rouen ducks, drakes. Chinese geese. Guaranteed. J. Springer, Dewey, Illinois.

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Choice Pekin ducks, drakes \$2.50. Long bodied. Layers of white eggs. Be ready for the laying season. Mrs. Frank Wilhelm, Table Grove, Ill.

Adams Giant Pekin drakes \$2.50 and \$3.00. Mrs. Albert Holmes, Route 2, Jacksonville, Illinois.

Perdue perfect White Pekin drakes. Long bodied, large type, extra fine. \$2.50 each. Mrs. Cai Seages, Bine Mound, Illinois.

Long bodied Pekin drakes. Adams strain. \$2.50. Mrs. Robert Harney, Jacksonville, Illinois.

Beautiful Buff Orpington ducks, drakes. Large laying strain. \$2.00. Phila Sutton, LaFontaine, Indiana.

Mammoth purebred Pekin drakes \$2.50, ducks \$2.00. Rose McDonald, Gilman, Illinois.

Large young Pekin drakes. \$2.25; old, \$3.00. Pardee strain. Embden ganders \$4.00. John Albright, Lake City, Illinois.

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Buff geese \$5.00. Toulouse ganders \$5.00. Buff drakes \$2.50. Stella Gaia, Williamsfield, Ill.

Extra large Toulouse geese \$3.00. ganders \$3.50. Sidney McCord, Martinville, Illinois.

Choice Toulouse ganders weighing twenty pounds or over \$5.50; geese \$4.00. Will ship C. O. D. Mrs. John Rock, Illinois.

Extra good Embden ganders \$5.00, fine Bourbon tom \$7.00. Mrs. Frank Ierger, Farmersville, Illinois.

20 pound stock Toulouse geese and ganders \$4.00. Mammoth Pekin drakes \$2.00. Fern Strouse, Spencer, Indiana.

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Pure Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Fine individuals. Former prices. H. R. Jones, Wheeler, Illinois.

Giant Bronze turkeys. massive youngsters, greatly reduced prices. Big Buff Rock cockerels, by certified layers. J. C. Clipp & Son, Box B9, Campbellsburg, Indiana.

Extra Fine Bronze Toms. Mrs. Wm. H. Colwell, Kansas, Illinois.

Purebred Mammoth Bronze toms. \$10.00, \$12.00. Vaccinated. Looking turkey for spring delivery 40¢ each. Mrs. Leland Brasel, St. Peter, Illinois.

Purebred Bourbon Red turkeys. May hatched, large and healthy. Toms \$8.00, hens \$4.00. Lizzie Brooks, Louisville, Illinois.

Mammoth Bronze turkeys, eggs and pullets. Breeding and exhibition stock. Amos Sourbaine, Straughn, Indiana.

Young giant Bronze turkeys. Prize winning strain. Toms 22 to 26 pounds \$10.00, hens 15 pounds \$7.00. Unrelated pens. Albert Bower, Kentland, Indiana.

For sale: Pure White Holland tom \$10.00. Chas. Arnold, Edgerton, Wisconsin.

Large, vigorous, exhibition quality Bronze turkeys. Bargain prices. William Peterson, Newark, Ill.

Mammoth Bronze toms \$8.00. Rose McDonald, Gilman, Illinois.

Mammoth Bronze tom—purebred \$9.00. Mrs. Cooper, Concord, Illinois.

Bourbon Red toms \$10.00, hens \$7.00. Fred Arnold, Liberty, Illinois.

Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Early hatched, plenty of bronze. Elmer Parks, Carmi, Illinois.

Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Prize winners. Reduced prices. J. W. Wilson, Newton, Illinois.

Hoosier Giant Bronze turkeys; Indiana State Show champions, stock and eggs. Mrs. O. S. Dooley, Indianapolis.

Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Toms \$10.00, hens \$7.00. Agnes Stork, Naperville, Illinois.

Mammoth Holland crossed with Giant Bronze. Early. Toms \$8.00, hens \$5.00. Lola Clark, Toledo, Indiana.

Peafowls

Peafowl, Pheasants, Bantams. Thirty varieties pigeons, birds. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

Hartz Mountain Canaries. Singers \$5.00. Phillip Schoettle, Brownfield, Illinois.

Balducci, healthy Seifer sellers. Early hatched. Prices reasonable. Cora Gahmer, Route 1, Manilla, Indiana.

Parrots

Parrots—Mexican Double Yellow Heads, seed eating, 1929 hatch, young enough to be taught to talk. \$5.95 each. Write everywhere. Write us. National Pet Shops, St. Louis, Missouri.

Game Birds

Japanese Silkies, Pheasants, wild ducks, geese, etc. Breed game birds. Write for egg and breeding stock prices. Paramount Game Farm, Martinsville, Indiana.

Livestock

Can furnish one or a carload of good T. B. tested dairy cows all breeds. Invite inspection or correspondence. Roy J. Krug, Ashton, Illinois.

Public Sale

Public sale: Chester White bred sows at Little York, Ill. Feb. 8. Write for catalog. Guy E. Smith, Little York, Illinois.

Public sale of 200 dairy cattle. Monday and Tuesday, February 4 and 5, 1930. A choice herd of heavy producing cows, having been selected from a thousand cows in the last 4 years. Also 2 year olds, yearling and baby heifers, including 40 registered Holsteins, 57 grade Holsteins, 78 grade Guernseys; 25 grade Jerseys, 148 and 1 milkrun equipment. Vernon Ranch, Inc., Cairo, Illinois. For catalog address, Roy D. Hiatt, Sales Manager, Portland, Indiana.

Public Auction, Jan. 29, 1930. Registered Holstein cows, heifers and bulls. Good grade cows. Federal accredited herd. 88 head. All horses, mules, pigs, produce, etc. Carl Weidemann, Hebron, Illinois.

Chester Whites

Chester White bred sows, gilts. Extra nice fall boars and gilts. Long, deep, heavy bodied, wide back types. Prices very reasonable. Walter Ruebush, Macomb, Illinois.

O. I. C.

O. I. C. and Chester White bred gilts. Cholera immunized. H. E. Hakes, Edelstein, Illinois.

O. I. C. and Chester White hogs. Pedigreed pigs, immune. Carl Ruebush, Good Hope, Illinois.

Poland Chinas

Sow sale Feb. 13. 45 bred to outstanding boars. Order catalog. Ernie Rupersmith, Warren, Ill.

September boars. 100 to 125 pounds. Bred gilts 300 pounds. Registered, immune, large smooth headed. Prices reasonable. Arthur Wulf, Stockton, Illinois.

Spotted Poles

Gilts. Tried sows. Bred to Son of Wm's champion. \$40.00 to \$60.00. Ben McCarty, Jacksonville, Illinois.

Minneapolis corn sheller, good condition. Clifford Hoffman, Dwight, Illinois.

Vermilion Women Meet

(Concluded from page 16)

What the university is doing for farm women, was the subject chosen by Miss Isabel Bever, home economics professor emerita, University of Illinois, for a talk that was both entertaining and instructive.

Brought out by the recent agricultural adjustment conferences was the importance of every farm home being convenient, beautiful and having a plan for the future.

"We need to study the resources of the farm in terms of assets and as physical health and knowledge of team work, and in liabilities such as poor disposition and no understanding of team work," she showed clearly.

"We need a plan of operation for every farm home so that time and strength will be used to the best advantage. We should have a plan for saving, not only money, but health, and for feeding the higher as well as the lower self."

Greatest Conference

(Concluded from page 5)

vation in America now than is needed, and he recommended a policy on the part of federal and state governments that would result in public acquisition of the poor or so-called "marginal" farm lands, for forestry, game-preserve and flood-control purposes, so as to take this land out of production.

Dr. Baker does not believe that the population will increase very rapidly in this country. He pointed out that if the present decline in the birth rate continues for five more years it will reach a point at which it will only maintain, and not increase population, immigration not considered. And if it continues downward for two years more after that, it will offset the increase resulting from immigration. He sees little prospect for increased demand for food products in Europe, because in those countries the population is not increasing. Even in Germany, which before the war had a steadily increasing population, the trend is now the other way.

There are possibilities, according to this authority, that the great empire of China may develop rapidly within the next 50 years to a point that will make China a big importing nation. Japan, too, may become a factor, since the population there is increasing rapidly. Chinese markets are only a possibility, and cannot be counted on at present, said the speaker, but if there is to be any increase in the export opportunities, he cannot see any other country that will supply them, outside of China and Japan.

James R. Howard of the recently created Federal Farm Board talked briefly on the part that that board may play in the betterment of existing farm conditions. He pointed out that the Federal Farm Board is charged with the duty of encouraging the formation of cooperative marketing enterprises which will be expected to reduce the hazards of marketing and also cut down the spread between the price that the producer receives for his commodities and the price the consumer pays for them. It is hoped that the activities of the board may reduce speculation and tend to stabilize the prices. Mr. Howard had nothing definite to say with regard to the possibility of supporting prices by limiting production.

E. S. Bayard, farm editor from Pennsylvania, extolled farming as a way of life. He stated that thousands of good men have gone into farming with the knowledge that they cannot become millionaires, but have nevertheless managed to live rich and fruitful lives on the farm. He characterized farming as almost the only place that

is left where a man may work for himself and independence. He said that farmers and their spokesmen, particularly the politicians, have run down farming in public utterances until almost nobody has the courage to buy land. This, he said, has done immeasurable harm to the farming business. He flayed policy that has been so apparent in recent years in voting improvements that taxpayers are not able to pay for. He recommended a pay-as-you-go policy as one means of cutting down the tax burden which has become so heavy on farm land.

The gathering at the luncheon of the agricultural alumni association, which Mr. Bayard addressed, was an interesting event, in the light of what was said in various places during the conference on the farm outlook. A good percentage of the men and women present were people who make their living on the farm. Outstanding farmer-graduates presented with certificates of distinction for outstanding service rendered to agriculture were Harry F. Caldwell of Wayne county, Wilson Chenoweth of Martin county, C. C. Palmer of Noble county and Paul Mitchell of Tippecanoe county.

This gathering, as indicated above, formed an interesting study in view of all that has been said about farming. The farmers there were as well dressed as their classmates who have gone into other lines of work, and indications are that their standards of living are just about as high. They certainly do not give the impression that they are engaged in a decadent industry. One could only conclude, after meeting and talking with this group, that whatever the future of farming is, it is in good hands.

Lost and Stolen

Prairie Farmer pays a reward of \$25 to the person responsible for the arrest and conviction of anyone stealing from a subscriber provided that the thief receives and serves a penitentiary or reformatory sentence. In the case of stolen poultry which are marked with Prairie Farmer's Poultry Marker the reward is \$50. Cases must be reported within one month after the arrest.

Chickens stolen: On Jan. 7 we had 14 hens stolen. Mrs. W. T. Mason, R. 1, Farmington, Illinois.

Marked chickens stolen: I had 22 chickens marked with PF 50693 stolen Dec. 31. Lee Buechler, Pittsboro, Ind.

Stolen: 50 mixed chickens, night Jan. 9. Some buff, some red and some gray. Lee Worrell, Route 1, Pittsboro, Indiana.

Stolen: Jan. 4, one Savage rifle 25-35 caliber, valued at \$50; rear sight broken off. G. W. Gray, R. 3, Hazlehurst, Miss.

Robbed: Jan. 10, of guns, watches, pens and \$300 worth of ammunition. Cloverdale Hardware and Lumber Co., Cloverdale, Indiana.

Horse stolen: Black mare 5 yrs. old weighing 1,300 lbs. stolen in December. Carries head slightly forward. W. L. Morrissey, Glen Haven, Wis.

Stolen: Jan. 3, English bull-dog, white with brindle spots on head. Marked left ear. PF 46638. \$5 reward for his return. Vernie Neal, Route 1, Bruceville, Indiana.

Stolen: Jan. 5, gasoline, funnel, one ham, shoulder, side of fresh sugar-cured meat and 12 bushels clover seed. M. F. Gremelspacher, Route 1, Walton, Indiana.

Look for this man: Fred H. Fields, R. 1, Pekin, Ill. Driving Model T Ford, Panel job, Eng. No. 13,885,336, not paid for. Tracy Motor Corp., Geneseo, Illinois.

Lost or stolen: An English brindle bull answering to name of Rex. Has white breast and bob tail, left eye slightly bleared. A pet. J. B. Wickhorst, R. 1, Box 48, Lynn Center, Illinois.

Found: Small black and white bird dog. Taken care of him since Nov. 15. Wears collar with initials. Owner can have him by identifying and paying for keep. Irl Reiman, R. 2, Murphysboro, Ill.

Notice: Would like to hear from my mother, Theresa Timbush. Has been married to and divorced from Otto Heberle. Last heard of at Kandallville, Ind. Notify Joe Heberle, 305 S. 7th Ave., Marshalltown, Iowa.

Reward: For return of my police dog stolen some time ago. Answers to name of Prince, dark gray in color, black hair on back, scar on nose. Wore harness with my name and address. Chas. Seafass, Syracuse, Indiana.

Master Farmers

(Concluded from page 5)

wife who has lived with me in harmony for 12 years, to my county agent, to Dean Skinner and Purdue, to my landlord, and to the farm press."

Wm. Strasburger, Benton county: "The day of opportunity is as great today as it was 31 years ago. If a man is honest, not afraid to work and is a good judge of livestock he can succeed on a rented farm."

Harry Stamp, Putnam county: "I hope to be able to live and be worthy of this honor."

Sherman Trout, Montgomery county: "Had it not been for a good wife who promised to obey and support me, I would never have won this honor."

Wm. Higgs, Franklin county: "I consider this award as an obligation on my part, and being the youngest of the group my obligation is the greatest for I have more years to carry it on."

John Lindemer, Lake county: "I remember when Purdue University had only one building south of Main street and I came here to study under Dean Skinner and Prof. Latta. For 30 years I have tried to do better each year."

Irving Lafuze, Union county: "I have tried to live as we went along and to educate my girls. I want to stay on the farm always."

Robt. Craig, Jefferson county: "I want to go home and do my duty in helping the younger generation to be Master Farmers. I owe my success to a good wife and to God who gave us the land to work on."

B. A. Madill, Delaware county: "I accept this with a feeling of great joy and with a feeling of great responsibility."

Issac McConnell, Noble county: "This night marks one of the high spots of my life. I hope my two sons can carry on to an even higher goal."

C. E. Moseley, Miami county: "I want to share this award with my neighbors and family. My greatest desire is to raise my boys and girls to be good American citizens."

These brief summaries will give our readers an insight to the impressiveness of the Master Farmer banquet which was attended by 200 agricultural leaders, educators and businessmen.

Stolen: Eight red hogs stolen in 15 days, weighing about 200 pounds. Elmer Wooding, Route 2, Gaston, Indiana.

\$25 reward: For return of my saddle and conviction of thieves. It was a Wyoming saddle, missing since Dec. 22, made at Rawlins, Wyo., with only one wide hair girth tie, small metal stirrups, extra large roll each side of horn, weighing 60 lbs. Herman Moore, Whittington, Illinois.

Missing: Gerald Cooper, 14-year-old high school student at St. Bernice, Ind. Left home for school the morning of Dec. 30. Last seen at Tuscola, Ill. Tues. morning, Dec. 31. 5½ feet tall, weighs 125 lbs., auburn hair, brown eyes. Wore blue shirt, dark blue coat, blue overalls, stocking cap and high-top shoes. Notify Sam Cooper, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Yards, near St. Bernice, Indiana.

\$25 reward: For information convicting thieves who stole 3 hounds the night of Dec. 14. One large black and tan with long split in left ear. One large light tan with white markings and 3 scars on left side as follows: 1 next to back rib, one new one in flank, and small split in left ear. One old hound white on face and left side of neck, dark black, light tan on sides and split in tongue; ears badly scarred and large scar on hind foot. Geo. W. Tobias, Rockport, Ill.

Kathleen Kersting, Kansas farm girl made her debut last week in grand opera in Chicago. Her first appearance was a great success.

For sale: Three 10-20 McCormick-Deering tractors, less than two years old, in best of condition and an allowance made for freight. New No. 2 Primrose cream separator \$50.00. Field Bros., Thomasboro, Illinois.

Tractor and implement easy-back cushion seats. Dependable. Big capacity. Streeterville, Illinois.

For sale: Ottawa F. corn sheller with 36 feet of chain feeders. Clarence Clausen, Manhattan, Illinois.

Bargains: Fordson shift belt pulley \$16.00. Two 3 by 6 10-15 Ryanide truck tires and tubes \$15.00. Western Field pump gun \$20.00 (new). Lawrence Mason, Rushville, Illinois.

14 inch tractor plow. Perfect condition \$80.00. Wayne Smith, Seaburg, Indiana.

Wanted: Power take off for 20-35 type M Rumely. R. Engel, Bunkerhill, Indiana.

Miscellaneous

Farm Loans

Farm loans, Northern Illinois. A. G. Harris, Dixon, Illinois.

Patent Attorneys

Patents—Time counts in applying for patents. Send sketch or model for instruction or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent," and "Record of Inventions" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 788 Security Savings & Comm. Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Inventions

Inventions commercialized. Patented or unpatented. Write Adam Fisher, Mfg. Company, 288 Enright Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Honey

Sparkling White Clover Honey 10¢. Free sample. Delbert Lohmiedel, Colo. Iowa.

Honey, White Blossom Clover. Extracted, fancy, 5 pounds \$1.00; 10 pounds \$1.85. Postpaid. Edward Stoenberg, Grimes, Illinois.

Honey, Choice Comb Clover Honey. \$4.00 per case of 24 sections, D. H. Hoffman, Walnut, Ill.

Mattresses

Mattresses made any size. Low factory prices. Catalog free. Deane Bedding Co., Peoria, Ill.

Quilt Packages

Quilt pieces: Sample Package 10¢ Postpaid. Grant's Supply Bldg., Dept. A, Warsaw, Illinois.

Tobacco

Leaf Tobacco—Guaranteed best quality. Cheving, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10, \$2.50; smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe free. Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

Old Homespun tobacco guaranteed satisfactory: Cheving 5 pounds \$1.50, smoking, 10, \$1.50. \$1.25. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Kentucky.

Leaf Tobacco—Good. Cheving, 3 pounds, 90¢; 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 3 pounds, 60¢; 5, 90¢; 10, \$1.50. United Farmers, Mayfield, Kentucky.

Bags

We buy and sell burlap bags. Pay freight on 200 or more. Lincoln Bag Co., Springfield, Illinois.

Logs Wanted

Logs wanted: Walnut timber and logs. Pay cash. George Wood, 601 North Wood, Peru, Indiana.

Lumber

Save Money—Fir lumber, Red Cedar shingles, fence post, shipped direct from mill to you. Guaranteed quality. Send bill for prices. Landsdown, Box 909F, Everett, Washington.

Statuettes

Here's a new way to make your snap shot pictures more interesting. Let us make an enlarged statuette from your snap shot. Write for prices and particulars to Statuettes, 201 W. Jefferson Avenue, Wheaton, Illinois.

Glass Substitutes

New Improved Glass Substitute. Admits Ultra-Violet Rays. Makes hens lay. Saves chicks. 36 inch wide. 3 yards \$2.50; 5 yards \$4.00; 10 yards \$7.50; 20 yards or more, 70¢ per yard. Fabric Base 5 yards \$1.60; 10 yards or more, 29¢ per yard. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Nlo Company, 159 North Michigan, Dept. 2910, Chicago.

Gasoline Farm Pumps

Where and How to Buy. Mars Company established in 1914. Exclusive manufacturer of the latest and most complete gasoline and kerosene farm pumps and tanks. There is no better and more profitable investment you can make than to have safe and convenient equipment for the handling of your gasoline on the farm. Mars Company Equipment will please you. Write today for our 1929 literature. Fully illustrated and describes same. No obligation. Mars Company, Dept. "A", Aurora, Illinois.

Incubators

Schwalm-Smith 800 egg incubator, good hatcher. In good condition. Used 3 years. Cost \$150.00, buy it for \$65.00. Kelster's Egg Farm, Route 4, Centralia, Illinois.

Nurses Training School

Be a nurse. Two-year course. State accredited. Other educational opportunities. Beautiful hospital home. Full maintenance and monthly salary. Two years' High School course required. For further information write to Superintendent, Englewood Hospital, 6001 South Green Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Illinois Masonic Hospital School of Nursing, Chicago, Illinois. Offers three year course to High School graduates between ages of 18 and 35 years. State accredited. Affiliation with Children's Memorial Hospital. Maintenance. Monthly allowance. Write Superintendent of Nurses, 836 Wellington Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Drainage

Notify me of open drainage ditch lettings. Good equipment. Low bidder. J. P. Babcock, Drainage Contractor, Peoria, Illinois.

Notify us open drainage ditch lettings. Public and private work. Estimate furnished. W. C. Babcock Construction Company, Drainage Contractors, Bensenville, Illinois.

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The Famous Portland Drain Tile Company, Portland, Indiana.

All sizes hard burned red drain tile, also hollow having the Sweetser Drain Tile Company, Sweetser, Indiana.

Glazed building tile. Drain tile. All sizes. Write for prices. Haeger Brick & Tile Company, Aurora, Illinois.

Insurance

Automobile Insurance for members of Farm Mutual Insurance Companies and Farm Bureaus. Address State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, Bloomington, Illinois.



C. E. BUTLER
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